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ABSTRACT

This report presents a statistical portrait of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of American children and youth. The source of the data in U.S. government sources includes surveys, censuses, and vital statistics. In general, children are defined as persons under 14 years old, and youth as persons 14 to 24 years old. Exceptions to these age divisions sometimes occur in the report because of data restrictions by age. The analyses trace changes among children and youth in the areas of population growth and distribution, migration, education, family and marital status, living arrangements, fertility, mortality and health, labor force participation, occupation, income and poverty status, voting, and crime and victimization. Some historical perspective on the current socioeconomic conditions of American children and youth is also provided in the report. Selected topics are examined in time series beginning with 1950; trend data for other subjects are shown for a more recent time span. Some highlights of the report include the following: (1) in 1980, 92 million people (or about 4 out or every 10 Americans) were under 25; (2) a general movement away from early marriage has been noted in recent years; (3) 53 percent of all children under 18 in 1980 who were living in families had mothers in the labor force; (4) 43 percent of children under 6 had mothers who were working or seeking work; and (5) 50 percent of youths 18 to 24 voted in 1972 while only 40 percent voted in 1980. (Author/RM)

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Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1980

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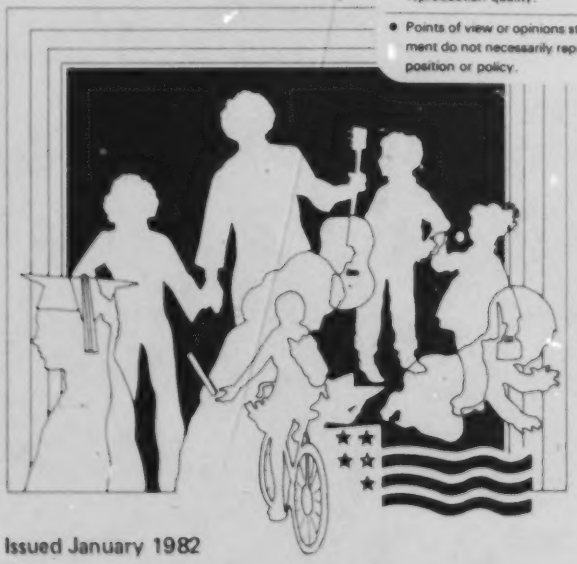

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SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

–	Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B	Base less than 75,000.
X	Not applicable.
Z	Rounds to less than 0.1.
NA	Not available.
r	Revised.

Characteristics of American Children and Youth: 1980

INTRODUCTION

This report presents a statistical portrait of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of American children and youth. Data are compiled from U.S. Government sources: surveys, decennial censuses, and vital statistics. The majority of the data have been published previously in Bureau of the Census or other governmental reports but are consolidated in this report to provide a readily accessible and comprehensive set of data on children and youth.

The report focuses on the characteristics of persons under 25 years of age. In general, "children" are defined as persons under 14 years old, and "youth," as persons 14 to 24 years old. Exceptions to these age divisions sometime occur in this report because of data restrictions by age.

The analyses trace changes among children and youth in the areas of population growth and distribution, migration, education, family and marital status, living arrangements, fertility, mortality and health, labor force participation, occupation, income and poverty status, voting, and crime and victimization.

Some historical perspective on the current socioeconomic conditions of American children and youth is also provided in the report. Selected topics are examined in time series beginning with 1950; trend data for other subjects are shown for a more recent time span.

The statistics in this report pertaining to children and youth update those presented in *Characteristics of American Children and Youth,* Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 66.

HIGHLIGHTS

The following sections of this report reveal that—

- In 1980, 92 million people, or about 4 out of every 10 Americans, were under 25 years old. Approximately two-thirds of these children and youths lived in metropolitan areas, predominantly in the suburbs.

- Approximately one-half of all children 3 to 5 years old in 1980 were enrolled in either nursery school or kindergarten, up from 29 percent in 1966; 37 percent of the children enrolled in these preprimary school programs in 1980 were in privately controlled schools.

- A general movement away from early marriage has been noted in recent years. Among women 20 to 24 years old in 1980, 50 percent were single, compared with only 28 percent in 1960; the corresponding proportions for men were 53 percent in 1960 and 69 percent in 1980.

- Young wives 18 to 24 years old in 1979 expected to complete their reproductive careers with about 2.2 births per woman, a sharp decline from 2.9 births per woman expected by wives of this same age in 1967. In addition, 55 percent of the wives in 1979 anticipated having only two children during their lifetimes, compared with only 37 percent of wives in this age group in 1967.

- The infant mortality rate in 1978 was 13.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, approximately one-half the rate recorded in 1960. Large and persistent differences exist between Whites and Blacks, with the infant mortality rates in 1978 being 12.0 and 21.1 per 1,000 live births, respectively.

- Fifty-three percent of all children under 18 years old in 1980 who were living in families had mothers in the labor force; 43 percent of children under 6 years old had mothers who were working or seeking work.

- In 1979, 9.7 million children under 18 years old were living in families with incomes below the poverty level. This represents approximately 16 percent of all children under 18 living in families.

- The proportion of young people 18 to 24 years old who voted in Presidential elections has continued to decline since 1972, the first year all 18-to-20-year-olds were eligible to vote. Fifty percent of these youths 18 to 24 voted in 1972 while only 40 percent voted in 1980.

POPULATION GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

Population growth. On July 1, 1980, the population under 14 years old numbered 46.3 million, representing 21 percent of the estimated total population of 222.9 million (table 1). Although the number of children increased rapidly during the 1950's, reflecting the high birth rates of the post-World War II "baby boom" years (table 2), the decline in fertility

since the mid-1960's has resulted in a steadily decreasing proportion of children in the population from 30 percent in 1960 to 21 percent in 1980.

Future trends in the population under 14 depend primarily on the future course of fertility. The projected numbers presented in this report are from the Census Bureau's Series II projection which assumes that the average number of lifetime births per woman will be 2.1, a level which is currently consistent with the reported number of births expected by young women. Under this projection, the number of children would rise from about 46 million in 1980 to 53 million by the year 2000 (figure 1). Throughout this projection period, the population under 14 years is estimated to constitute about one-fifth of the total population.

The population of preschool age (children under 5 years old), which was 16 million in 1980, is projected to increase to over 19 million by 1990 but then decrease to about 18 million by 2000 (table 3). The kindergarten and elementary school-age population (those 5 to 13 years old) is projected to rise from 30 million in 1980 to 35 million by 2000. The rapid fluctuations in the size of these age groups will significantly affect the future structure of educational institutions in terms of the size of the student population, the need for educational facilities, and the demand for elementary school teachers.

In 1980, American youths 14 to 24 years old numbered 45 million and constituted 20.3 percent of the total population (table 2). This represents an increase of some 18 million persons since 1960, when this age group constituted 15 percent of the population. This increase since 1960 represents the baby boom cohorts of the 1950's and early 1960's replacing the smaller cohorts of children born in the 1930's and 1940's who were 14 to 24 years old in 1960.

The population projections shown in this report for the youth population to 1990 can be viewed with relative certainty because the cohorts have already been born. Projections regarding the course of population change between 1990 and 2000 for this age group, however, are largely conditional on future fertility and hence are less certain.

Under the Series II projections, the population 14 to 24 years old would decline from its current level to about 38 million by 1990 but then increase to almost 41 million by the year 2000. Over the entire period from 1980 to 2000, the number of persons of high school age (14 to 17 years old) would increase slightly by about a 1 or 2 percent, but in the interim, there would be marked fluctuations in the number of persons in this age group (table 4). Between 1980 and 1990, the number of persons age 14 to 17 would decrease from about 16 million to 13 million but would increase to 16 million again by the year 2000. The college-age population (18 to 21 years old), which numbered 17 million in 1980, would decline sharply to 15 million by 1990 and remain at that level to the year 2000.

Population distribution. Two-thirds of America's children and youths lived in metropolitan areas in 1980, including 28 percent who were residents of central cities (table A); the proportion of Blacks under 25 who lived in central cities was more than twice that of the corresponding figure for Whites (56 percent compared with 23 percent). Conversely, young Whites were much more likely than young Blacks to reside in the suburbs (43 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Table A. Percent Distribution of the Population Under 25 Years Old, by Residence and Race: 1980

Residence	Total	White	Black
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	67.3	65.5	76.5
Inside central cities	27.7	22.6	56.2
Outside Central cities	39.6	42.9	20.3
Nonmetropolitan areas	32.7	34.5	23.5

One out of every two persons 5 to 24 years old moved between March 1975 and March 1980; 23 percent of the population in this age group moved within the same SMSA (table 7). Rates of residential mobility over the 5-year period were very high at ages 20 to 24; 65 percent of the population 20 to 24 years old in 1980 reported moving in this period. Persons in their twenties are likely to move as they establish new households, enter or leave the military or school, and enter the labor force. Between 1975 and 1980, a low mover rate of 38 percent was recorded for persons 15 to 19 years old. It is possible that this relatively low rate was recorded for teenagers because their parents, recognizing the often disruptive effects of moving in the final years of school, may hesitate to move the family until the child's high school education is completed.

EDUCATION

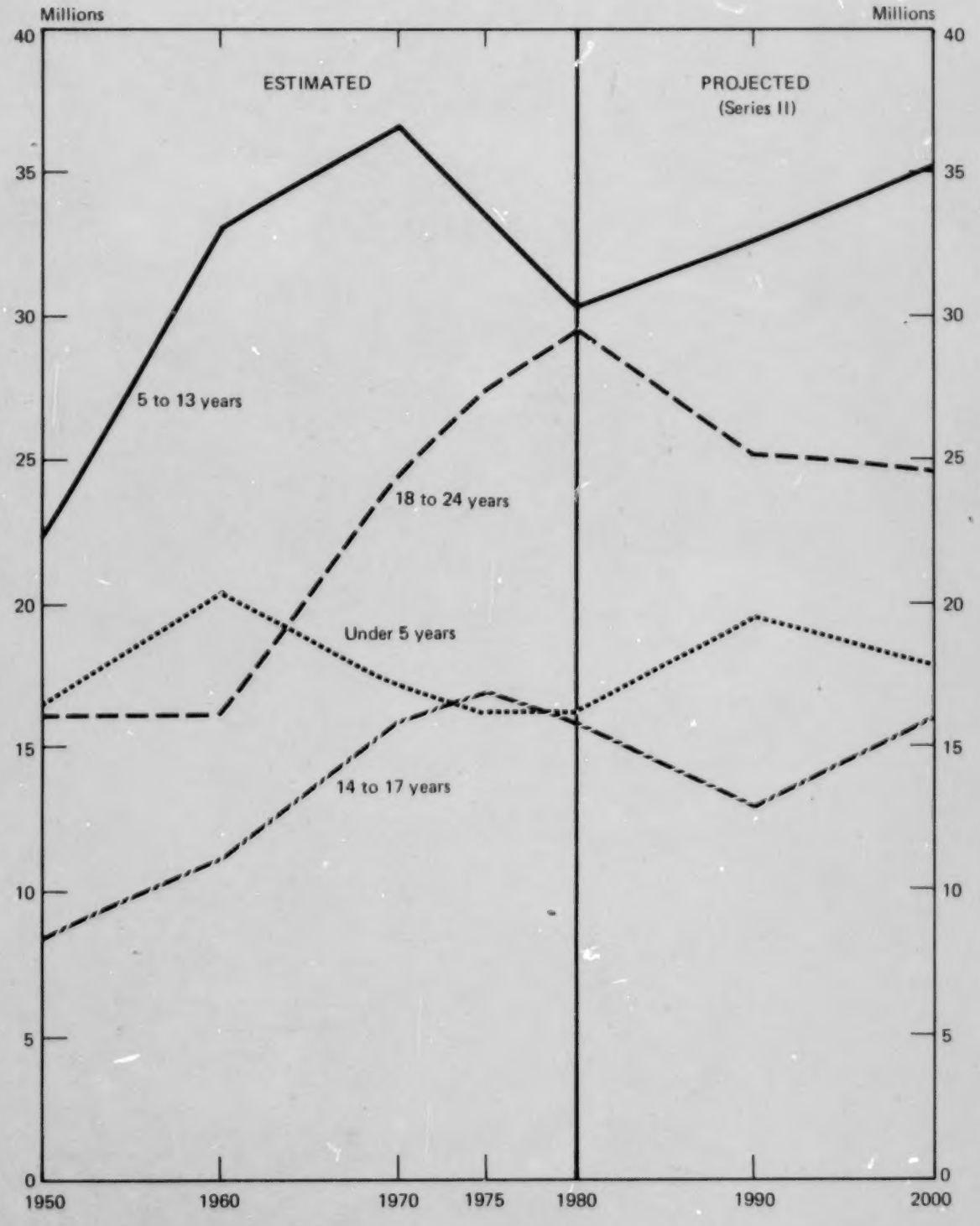
Over the 1966-80 period, the number of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs (nursery school and kindergarten) increased dramatically from 3.7 to 4.9 million despite the decline in the total number of children in this age group (table 9). Consequently, the enrollment rate increased from 29 percent in 1966 to 53 percent in 1980 with little difference noted between White children and Black children (table B). A large part of this increase can be explained by changes in the labor force participation of young

Table B. Percentage of 3-to-5-Year-Olds Enrolled in Preprimary School Programs, by Race: 1980, 1975, 1970, and 1966

Year	Total	White	Black
1980	52.5	52.7	51.8
1975	48.7	48.6	48.1
1970	37.5	37.8	34.9
1966	29.4	29.9	27.0

FIGURE 1.

Persons Under 25 Years Old—Estimates From 1950 to 1980 and Projections From 1990 to 2000



Source: tables 3 and 4.

women with children. As more young mothers seek employment, they subsequently need more child care facilities for the daytime care of their young children. The enrollment of children in preprimary programs provides the mothers with the necessary child care services to enable them to work. In addition, the increased enrollment may also reflect the parent's desire to prepare their children for later enrollment in elementary school.

In 1980, nursery school enrollment was largely in privately controlled schools (68 percent), whereas kindergarten students were predominantly enrolled in public programs (84 percent) (table 10). The majority of Black nursery-school pupils, were enrolled in public programs (61 percent), while the majority of White nursery-school pupils were in private programs (74 percent).

The number of elementary-school-age children (persons 6 to 13) enrolled in school declined from 32.9 million in 1970 to 26.8 million in 1980, largely because of the continuing decline in fertility throughout the 1960's and 1970's. The number of high school youths (persons 14 to 17 years old) after rising by 900,000 between 1970 and 1975, dropped by 1.3 million to an enrollment of 14.4 million in 1980. However, large increases occurred in the enrollment of the college age population (persons 18 to 24) from 6.7 million in 1970 to 8.2 million in 1980 as the baby boom cohorts passed through this age range.

Among students of high school age in 1980, females were more likely than males to be enrolled in their modal grade (table 12)[1]. Blacks in high school, both males and females, were more likely to be below their modal grade than their White contemporaries. Children in elementary school are more likely than high school students to be in their modal grade, since they are younger and the number of lower grades that they could be enrolled in is limited.

In 1980, about 32 percent of all high school graduates 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college, a slight decline from 34 percent in 1967 (table 14). However, a gain was recorded in the proportion of Black high-school graduates going on to college in the 1967-80 period from 23 percent to 28 percent by 1980; the corresponding figures for White youths declined from 35 percent to 32 percent. By 1980, about 81 percent of all 18-to-24-year olds had completed at least a high school education; 83 percent of Whites and 70 percent of Blacks were high school graduates.

Figure 2 also indicates that post-secondary school education gains between 1960 and 1980 have been greatest for females. By 1980, little difference was noted between the proportion of male and female high-school graduates 20 to 24 years old who had completed at least 1 year of college (48 and 46 percent, respectively). Back in 1960, only 33 percent of female high-school graduates in this age group had some college education, compared with 42 percent for males.

[1] The modal grade is the year of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age is enrolled. It is the expected level of enrollment for a student of a given age.

Most notable among the changes in the major field of study of college students between 1966 and 1978 is the decline in the number of education and mathematics or statistics majors and the more than doubling of the number majoring in business or commerce. Majors in the social sciences, however, increased sharply from 642,000 in 1966 to 954,000 in 1972, but then declined to 763,000 by 1978. Engineering, after a decline in 1972, gradually climbed back to about the same level of enrollment in 1978 (565,000) as in 1966 (534,000). The number of law students in 1978 (220,000) was at about the same level in 1972.

MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Marital status. Delays in marriage among young adults have become more frequent in recent years. The proportion of women 20 to 24 years old who had never married rose from 28 percent in 1960 to 50 percent in 1980; the corresponding increases for young men were from 53 percent in 1960 to 69 percent in 1980 (table C). Black men and women 20 to 24 years old in 1980 were more likely to have never been married than White men and women of the same age; about 47 percent of White women 20 to 24 years old, compared with 69 percent of Black women, were single in 1980. Comparable proportions for White men and Black men in 1980 were 67 percent and 79 percent, respectively (table 21).

Table C. Percent Single (Never Married) Among Persons 15 to 24 Years Old: 1980 and 1960

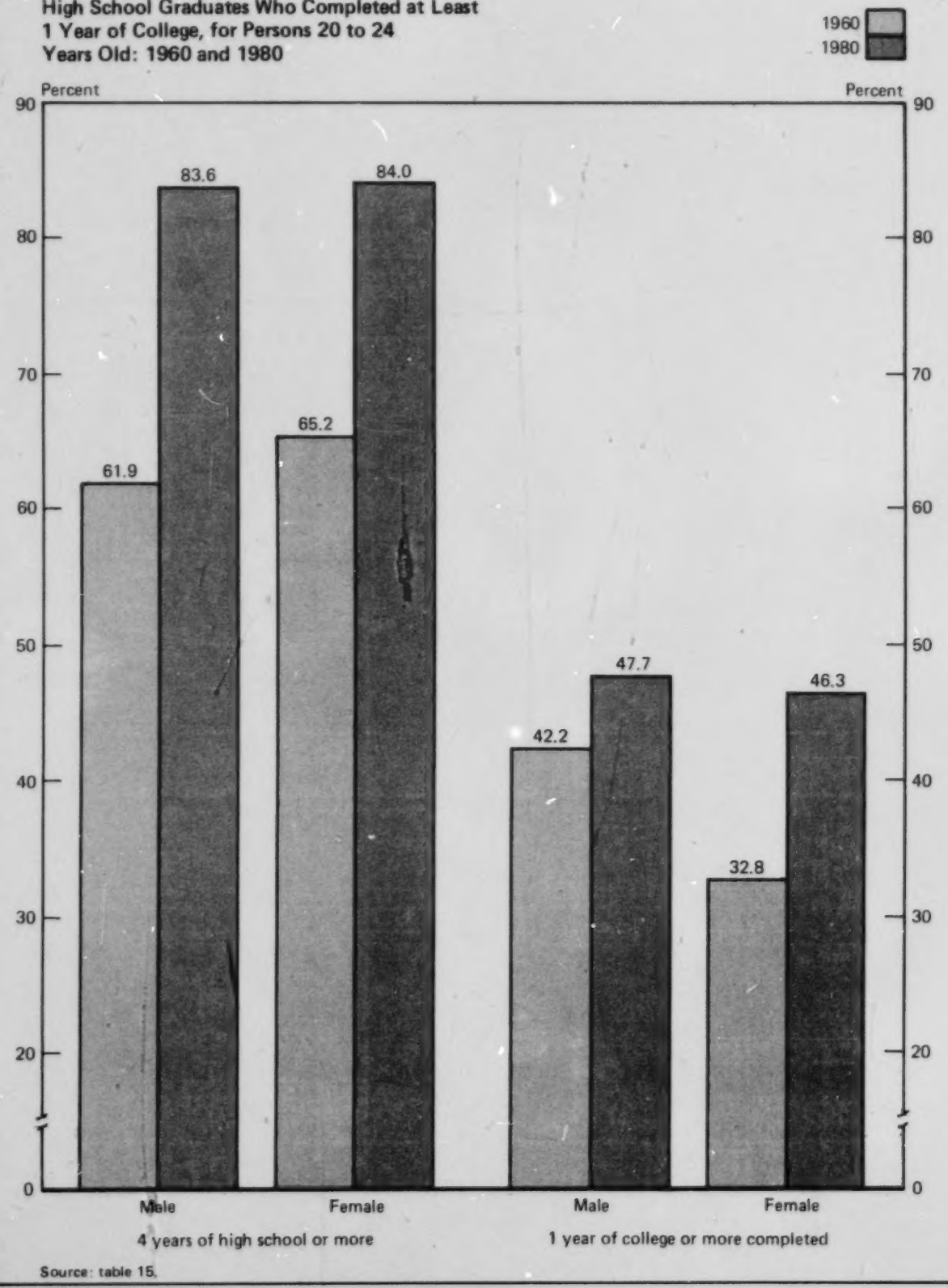
Sex and age	1980	1960
Male		
15 to 24 years[1]	83.2	79.5
15 to 17 years	99.4	99.0
18 years	97.4	94.6
19 years	90.7	87.1
20 to 24 years	68.6	53.1
Female		
15 to 24 years[1]	70.5	62.6
15 to 17 years	97.0	94.6
18 years	88.0	75.6
19 years	77.5	59.7
20 to 24 years	50.2	28.4

[1] Figures for 1960 include persons 14 years of age.

Even among 19-year-olds, very sharp increases have occurred since 1960 in the proportions single, especially for women: about 3 out of every 5 women were single in 1960, while by 1980, approximately 4 out of every 5 women had never been married. Part of this increase, undoubtedly, corresponds to increasing proportions of women who enter college (figure 2) and postpone marriage.

FIGURE 2.

Percent High School Graduates and Percent of High School Graduates Who Completed at Least 1 Year of College, for Persons 20 to 24 Years Old: 1960 and 1980



Source: table 15.

Living arrangements of children under 18. The increases in divorce during the past decade are evident in the living arrangements of children. Seventy-seven percent of children under 18 years old in 1980 lived in families in which both of their parents were present, a decline from 85 percent in 1970 (table 22 and figure 3). Concomitantly, the proportion of children living with only one parent rose from 12 percent to 20 percent over the same 10-year period.

Living arrangements of children vary considerably between the race groups. Eighty-three percent of White children lived with both parents in 1980 as compared with 42 percent of Black children. For both races, most children who live with only one parent live with their mother. Only about 4 percent of all children in 1980 were reported as living with neither parent; Black children were more likely (12 percent) to be living with neither parent than White children (2 percent).

Living arrangements of persons 18 to 24. The vast majority (82 percent) of America's young adults 18 to 24 years old in 1980 lived in families, usually their own or their parents' (table 24). Of this age group, 20 percent of the men were husbands maintaining a family, and 33 percent of the women were wives in husband-wife families. Both White men and White women were about twice as likely as their Black counterparts to be either a husband or wife. Black women who were family householders with no husband present (15 percent) were almost as numerous as women who were wives (17 percent). Among White women in 1980, only 3 percent were family householders, while 35 percent were wives in a husband-wife family.

Altogether, about 16 percent of young adults were not living in a family situation. Of these, slightly more males (11 percent) than females (8 percent) maintained their own nonfamily households, and a small proportion (about 6 percent) were living in a household with a nonrelative.

FERTILITY

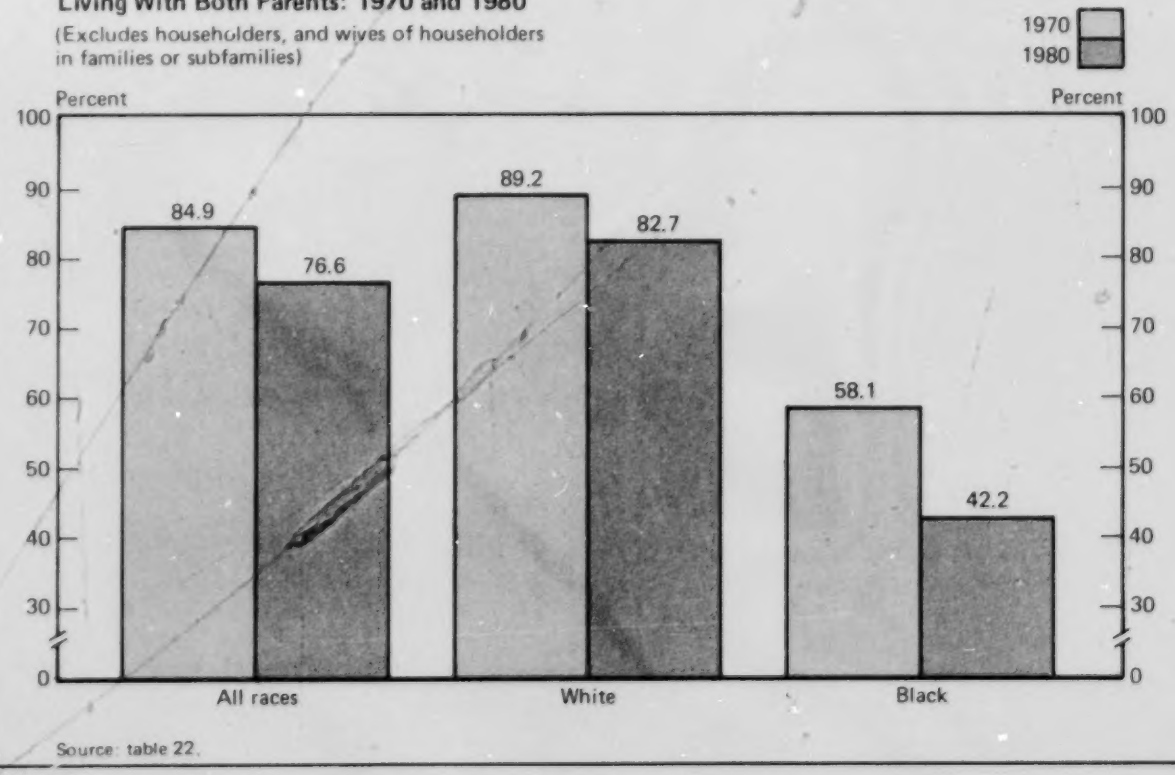
Since 1967, there has been a decline in the average number of lifetime births expected by young wives. For wives 18 to 24 years old, this number decreased from 2.9 to 2.2 between 1967 and 1975 and averaged between 2.1 and 2.2 births through 1979 (table 25). The birth expectations of young Black wives in 1979 were slightly higher (2.4 per woman) than for White wives (2.1 per woman). Similarly, the average number of births to date was higher for Blacks (1.2 per woman) than for Whites (0.8 per woman).

A comparison of the average number of lifetime births expected by currently married women and single (never married) women 18 to 24 years old in 1979 shows that

FIGURE 3.

Percent of Persons Under 18 Years Old Living With Both Parents: 1970 and 1980

(Excludes householders, and wives of householders in families or subfamilies)



Source: table 22.

single women had a slightly lower expected average of 2.0 births per woman than did wives who anticipated a lifetime average of 2.2 births per woman (tables 25 and 26). The difference in the expected completed family size between young single women and married women reflects not only real differences in births to date (0.2 and 0.9 births per woman in 1979, respectively) but also diminishing marriage prospects at later ages and possible delays in eventual family formation.

The growing preference for the two-child family among young people is illustrated by the data in table 25. In 1979, 55 percent of wives 18 to 24 years old anticipated having exactly two children during their lifetimes, compared with 37 percent of wives of this age in 1967. At the same time, the proportion of wives expecting to remain childless or to have only one child increased from 7 to 17 percent. These findings mean that in 1979 about 7 out of every 10 young married women expected to have two or fewer children as compared with less than 1 out of every 2 in 1967 (fgure 4). Among single women 18 to 24 years old in 1979, the two-child family was also the size most commonly expected (table 26). However, 1 out of every 6 single women 18 to 24 years old expected never to have any children.

There is reason to be cautious in the use of data on current birth expectations as indicators of long-term fertility intentions of women now in their early years of childbearing. Although improved methods of family planning may allow young women of today to be more successful in having the number of children they expect, changes in personal circumstances and/or attitudes may lead women to change their expectations as they grow older.

Table D. Out-of-Wedlock Births per 1,000 Women 15 to 24 Years Old: 1950 to 1978

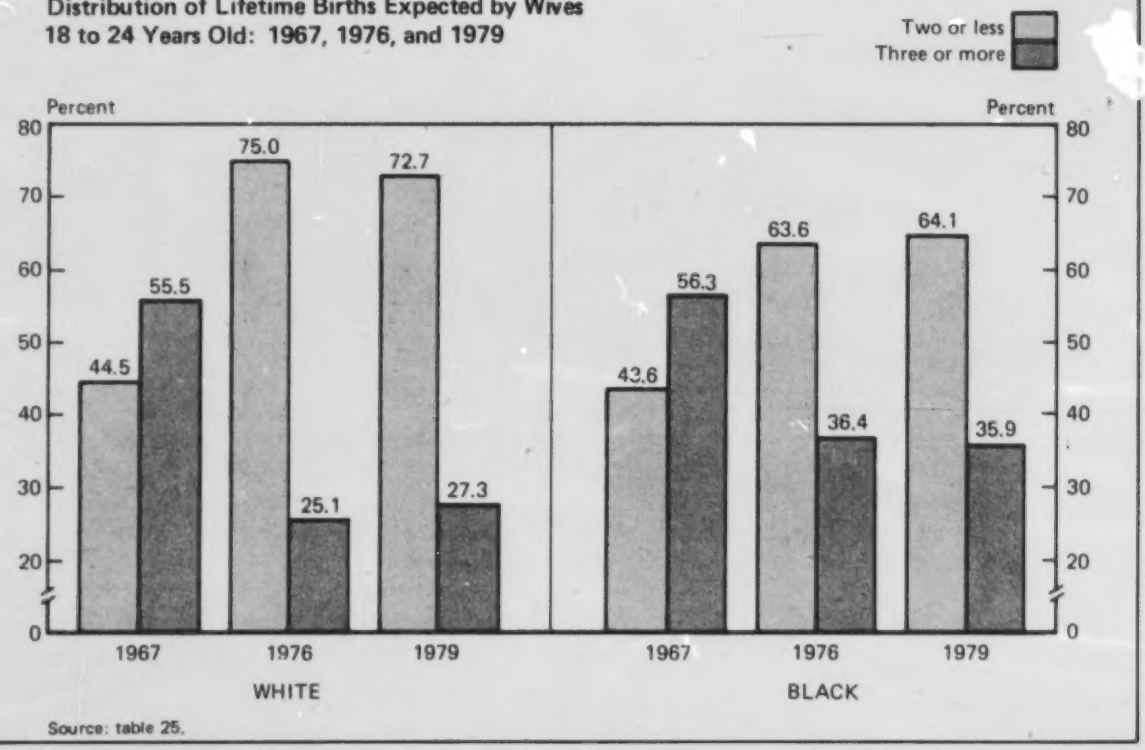
Year	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old
1978	25.4	36.1
1975	24.2	31.6
1970	22.4	38.4
1960	15.3	39.7
1950	12.6	21.3

The trend in the proportion childless among young ever-married women 20 to 24 years old increased from 24 percent in 1960 to 42 percent in 1976 and showed no change by 1979 (table 27). This increase in childlessness is reflected in the decline in the average number of children ever born to these young women from 1.4 births per woman in 1960 to 0.9 per woman in 1979.

Birth registration data on out-of-wedlock births to teenage women indicate sizable increases since 1950 with a tapering off in the rise in recent years (table D). In 1950, there were 12.6 births per 1,000 unmarried (single, widowed, and

FIGURE 4.

Distribution of Lifetime Births Expected by Wives 18 to 24 Years Old: 1967, 1976, and 1979



Source: table 25.

divorced) women 15 to 19 years old; this figure rose to 22.4 per 1,000 in 1970 and to 25.4 per 1,000 by 1978. The birth rate for unmarried women 20 to 24 years old, however, followed a very different pattern from that of teenage women: it peaked early in 1960 at 39.7 per 1,000 unmarried women and has fluctuated between 30 and 40 per 1,000 since then.

The ratio of the number of out-of-wedlock births per 1,000 live births has more than tripled since 1950 for women 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 years old. By 1978, the latest year for which data are available, 44 percent of all births to women 15 to 19 years old and 16 percent of all births to women 20 to 24 years old were classified as occurring out-of-wedlock. The proportions are much higher for Black women than for White women; in 1978, approximately 8 out of every 10 births to Blacks 15 to 19 years old were born out-of-wedlock, compared with 3 out of 10 for White women this age. These differences between the two races can be traced to different patterns of contraceptive effectiveness and marriage. As previously shown, young Black women delay marriage to a greater extent than White women.

MORTALITY AND HEALTH

Mortality. A key indicator of national well being is the infant mortality rate, which is the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births. This measure reflects not only the medical attention given to mother and child but also the quality of health delivery services given to different subpopulations in a society. Great reductions have been recorded in this indicator among both White and Black population groups, especially since 1960. In 1978, the infant mortality rate stood at 12.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births for White infants and 21.1 for Black infants; these rates are approximately one-half the level recorded in 1960. Throughout this period, however, the level of the Black infant mortality rate has been considerably above the level of the White mortality rate (table E).

Mortality rates for children 1 to 4 years old and 5 to 14 years old also showed evidence of declines since between 1950 and 1978 (table 30). Death rates for young adults 15 to 24 years old, however, showed little overall change during this period. The rates for this latter group, by race, indicate that White young adults have experienced little improvement in their mortality rates since 1950. However, young Black adults 15 to 24 years old have experienced a considerable improvement in their mortality rates since 1950, although their death rates are still above their White counterparts.

Table E. Infant Mortality Rates, by Race: 1950 to 1978

(Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births)

Year	Total	White	Black and other races
1978	13.8	12.0	21.1
1970	20.0	17.8	30.9
1960	26.0	22.9	43.2
1950	29.2	26.8	44.5

Accidental death was the leading cause of death for children and youths of all ages in 1978 (table F), accounting for about one-half of all deaths. Under the major classification of accidents, motor vehicle accidents took the largest toll, making up 37 percent of all accidental deaths among children 1 to 4 years old, 51 percent among 5-to-14-year-olds, and 72 percent among youths 15 to 24 years old. White youths 15 to 24 years old had a mortality rate from motor vehicle accidents of 50 per 100,000, whereas the rate for Black youths was only 27 per 100,000 (table 30).

Among pre-school-age children 1 to 4 years old in 1978, congenital anomalies was the second leading cause of death; the death rate from this cause declined from 11 to 8 per 100,000 population between 1950 and 1978. Although not usually considered a childhood disease, malignant neoplasms (cancer) was the third leading cause of death among children

Table F. Death Rates for the Four Leading Causes of Death Among Children 1 to 24 Years Old: 1978

(Deaths per 100,000 population)

Causes of death	1 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years
All causes	69.2	33.9	117.5
First	Accidents 28.8	Accidents 17.2	Accidents 64.5
Second	Congenital anomalies 8.4	Malignant neoplasms 4.2	Homicide 13.2
Third	Malignant neoplasms 4.9	Congenital anomalies 1.8	Suicide 12.4
Fourth	Influenza or pneumonia 2.9	Homicide 1.3	Malignant neoplasms 6.3

1 to 4 years old in 1978 with a rate of about 5 deaths per 100,000 population. This represents a decline of 58 percent from its level in 1950. Mortality from influenza and pneumonia, the fourth leading cause of death in 1978, decreased by 85 percent during this period to 2.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 1978.

Of all the age groups shown in table F, elementary-school-age children 5 to 14 years old experienced the lowest mortality rate in 1978 (34 per 100,000 population). This is an age when many have already passed the stage of early childhood and birth-related diseases but have not entered the age group with higher mortality due to the work environment and motor vehicle accidents. Still, at this young age, accidental death was the leading cause of death (17 deaths per 100,000 population), followed by malignant neoplasms (4 per 100,000), congenital anomalies (2 per 100,000), and homicide (1 per 100,000).

Homicide was the second leading cause of death in 1978 for youths 15 to 24 years old (13 deaths per 100,000) and accounted for 11 percent of all deaths. The mortality rate from homicide for Black youths was 41 per 100,000 which was about five times the rate for White youths of the same age (8 per 100,000). Among youths 15 to 24 years old, suicide was the third leading cause of death; in 1978, 12 out of every 100,000 youths committed suicide. This rate is nearly three times the level recorded in 1950. In 1978, young men were four times as likely as young women to commit suicide (table 30). Malignant neoplasms, the fourth leading cause of death among youths in 1978, accounted for only 5 percent of all deaths of persons 15 to 24 years old.

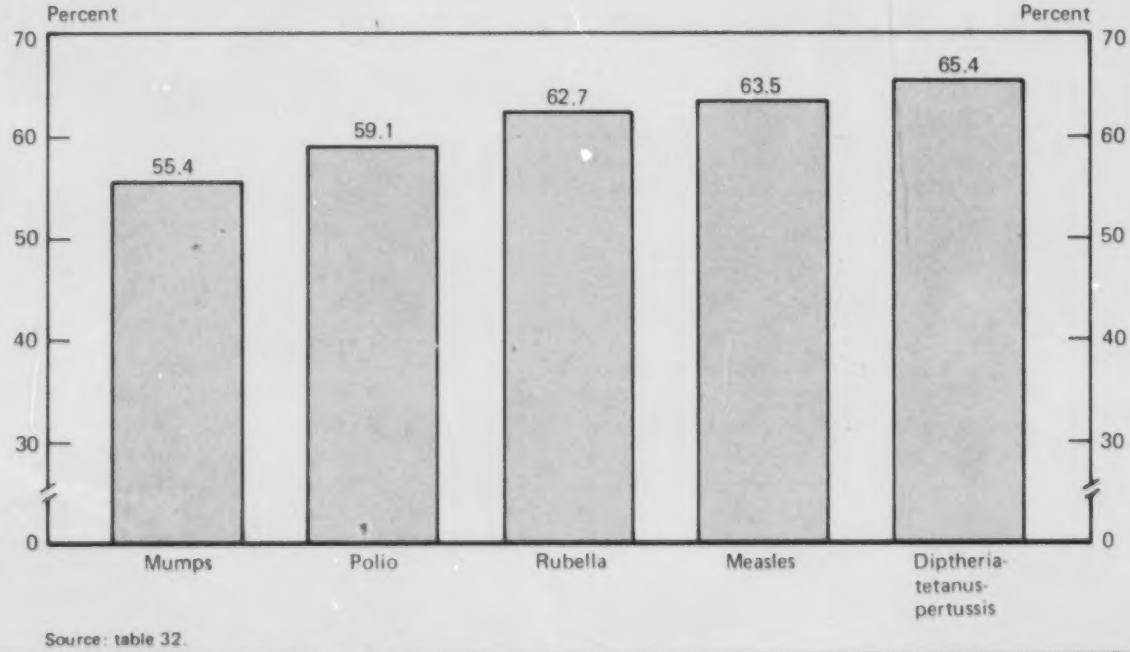
Health. There is some evidence of laxity in recent years in the immunization of children 1 to 4 years old against polio (table 32); the proportion of children who had at least three doses of the vaccine fell from 70 percent in 1966 to 59 percent in 1978. Similarly, the proportion of children who had received at least three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DPT) vaccine dropped from 75 percent in 1966 to 65 percent in 1978.

The proportion of children adequately immunized against other childhood diseases (measles, rubella, and mumps), however, has increased in the last 10 to 15 years. A large increase in the proportions receiving the rubella vaccine is noted between 1970 and 1971, about the time when the license of the rubella live-virus began and administration of the vaccine became popular. Data on immunization for mumps have been collected only since 1973, when 35 percent of the children 1 to 4 years old received a vaccine. By 1979, still only a little more than one-half of the 1-to-4-year olds were immunized against mumps (figure 5).

Overall, persons under 17 and 17 to 24 years old averaged more physician visits per year in 1979 than dental visits

FIGURE 5.

Percent of Children 1 to 4 Years Old Adequately Immunized Against Certain Childhood Diseases: 1979



Source: table 32.

(table 33). In 1979, persons under 17 had an average of 4.1 physician visits and 1.6 dental visits. The older cohort made an average of 4.3 physician visits and 1.6 dental visits during the year.

Although young males and females under 17 both averaged about four physician visits per year, females 17 to 24 years old averaged two more physician visits per year than males of the same age (five versus three).

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Labor force status. In 1980, about 31 million children, or 53 percent of all children under age 18 living in families, had mothers who were working or seeking work, a substantially higher proportion than the 39 percent in 1970. Among children of preschool age (those under 6), the proportion whose mothers were working or looking for work rose from 29 percent in 1970 to 43 percent in 1980 (table 36).

The impact of the dual role that a woman occupies as a mother and wage earner is experienced by a greater proportion of children who live with their mother only than by children who live with both parents. In 1980, 62 percent of children living in a household maintained by a woman with no husband present had mothers in the labor force, compared with 52 percent of children living in a married-couple family. These figures represent a 9 and 14 percentage-point increase, respectively, over comparable data from 1970 for both types of family units (table G).

Table G. Percentage of Children Under 18 Years Old With Their Mother in the Labor Force: 1980 and 1970

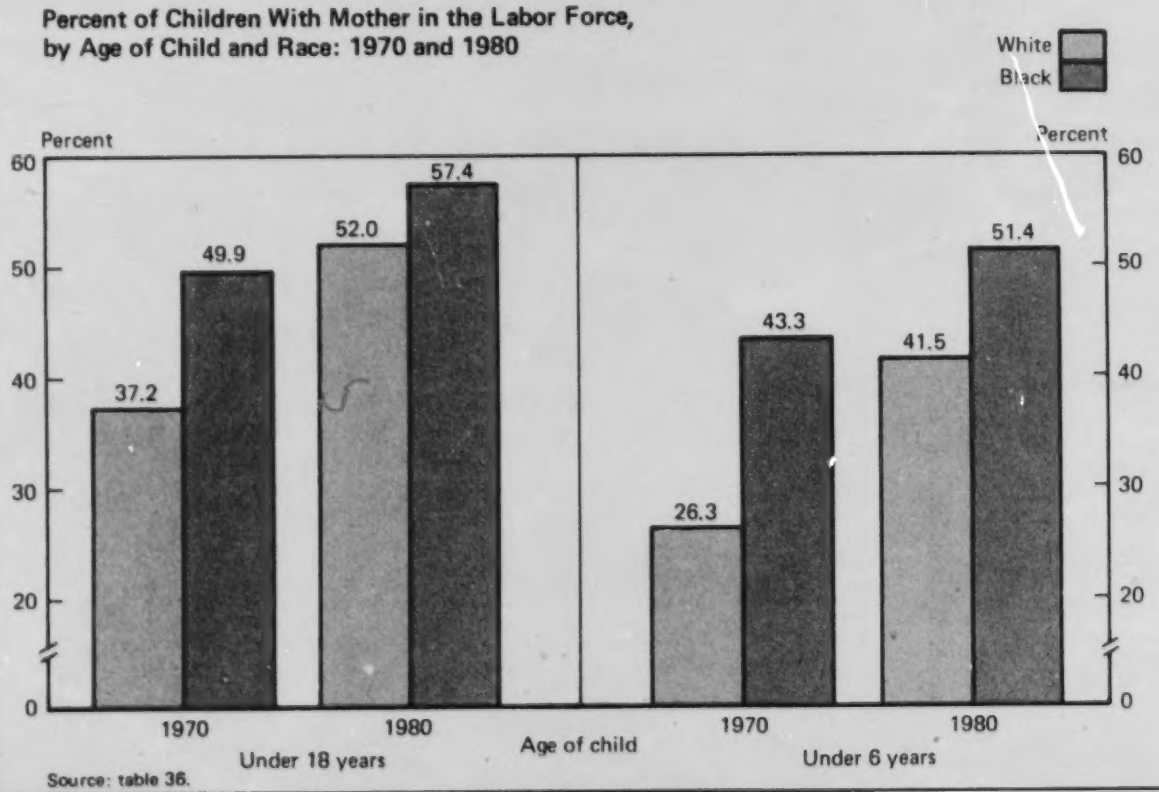
Year	All children	Children in married-couple families	Children in families maintained by a woman
1980	52.8	51.7	62.4
1970	38.8	37.6	53.2

Note: Percents based on the civilian noninstitutional population.

In 1980, 24.6 million youths 16 to 24 years old were in the civilian labor force, representing 68 percent of all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population in this age group (table 38). For young men, the rate of participation in the civilian labor force was 75 percent; for young women, the rate was 62 percent. In 1966, these figures were 69 percent for men and 47 percent for women (table 38). For this age group, 80 percent of men and 70 percent of women reported

FIGURE 6.

Percent of Children With Mother in the Labor Force, by Age of Child and Race: 1970 and 1980



Source: table 36.

some work experience for calendar year 1979, the latest year for which data are available.[2]

During the 1980's, the number of the youths in the civilian labor force is projected to decline, reflecting the sharp drop in the birth rates during the 1960's. The percent of youths in the civilian noninstitutional population who are in the labor force is projected to increase from 68 percent in 1980 to 75 percent in 1990. This number is expected to total about 22.6 million, about 2.0 million less than in 1980 (table 37).

Employment status. Annual average data showed that 9 percent of young people 16 to 24 years old in the civilian labor force were unemployed in 1980 as compared with 15 percent in 1976 and only 9 percent in 1966 (table 38). Relatively little difference is found in the unemployment rates by sex at these young ages. Among those not enrolled in school, however, females had an unemployment rate of 12.8 percent versus 15.0 percent for young males 16 to 24 years old in 1980. Black youths not enrolled in school had an unemployment rate in 1980 of 29.2 percent, compared with 12.0 percent for White youths (table 40).

The number of young persons 17 to 24 years old serving in the Armed Forces has declined substantially since the peak of the Vietnam era in the late 1960's (table 41). In 1969, about 2.3 million young men served in the Armed Forces; this number declined by one-half to 1.1 million in 1980. The reduction has largely been among Whites as the proportion of Black Armed Forces personnel under 25 more than doubled, from 9 percent in 1969 to 22 percent in 1980.

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS

The average child in a household maintained by a woman with no husband present grows up in an economically disadvantaged environment relative to his or her counterpart in a married-couple household. In 1979, about 31 percent of children living in families maintained by a woman with no husband present had family incomes below $5,000, but only 3 percent of children in married-couple families had family incomes below that level. At the upper end of the income scale, approximately 5 percent of children living in families maintained by a woman were in families with incomes above $25,000, compared with 41 percent of children in married-couple families (table 42).

The median incomes of male and female year-round full-time workers are closer among teenagers than in subsequent age groups (table H). Among workers 15 to 19 years old, females in 1979 had a median income of $6,719, 90 percent of male median income in the corresponding age group. Among persons 25 years old and over, females had a median income level of only 59 percent of their male counterparts. These increasing differences with age can partly be explained by the discontinuities in a woman's occupational career caused by childbearing and childrearing; during the teenage years, this is less likely to occur.

Table H. Median Total Money Income of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers, by Age and Sex: 1979

Age	Male	Female	Ratio: female to male income
15 to 19 years. . .	$ 7,494	$ 6,719	0.90
20 to 24 years. . .	11,477	8,575	0.75
25 years and over	18,711	11,072	0.59

Poverty status. In 1979, there were 9.7 million children under 18 years of age in families whose incomes placed them below the poverty level (table 45), representing about 16 percent of all related children under 18 years old. Although this represents a decline from 12.1 million in 1966, the percentage of all children living below the poverty level was about the same in both years (17 percent in 1966).

The poverty rate in 1979 for related White children under 18 in families was 11 percent, compared with 41 percent and 27 percent for Black and Spanish-origin children, respectively. Among children living in households maintained by a woman with no husband present, 39 percent of White, 63 percent of Black, and 62 percent of Spanish-origin children lived in households below the poverty level (table 46). Regardless of race, children living in suburban areas were less likely to live in poverty than those in either central cities of metropolitan areas or in nonmetropolitan areas (figure 7). Regionally, children in the South were more likely than children in the remainder of the Nation to be members of poor families (20 and 14 percent, respectively).

A considerable number of young persons also face their first years of adult life in poverty (table 48). Among youths 18 to 21 years old, 1 out of every 8 was poor as of 1979. Differences were very pronounced between White and Black youths with 1 of every 10 Whites and 3 out of every 10 Blacks living in poverty. Poverty rates for persons 22 to 24 years old were somewhat lower with 1 out of every 10 persons of this age living below the poverty level.

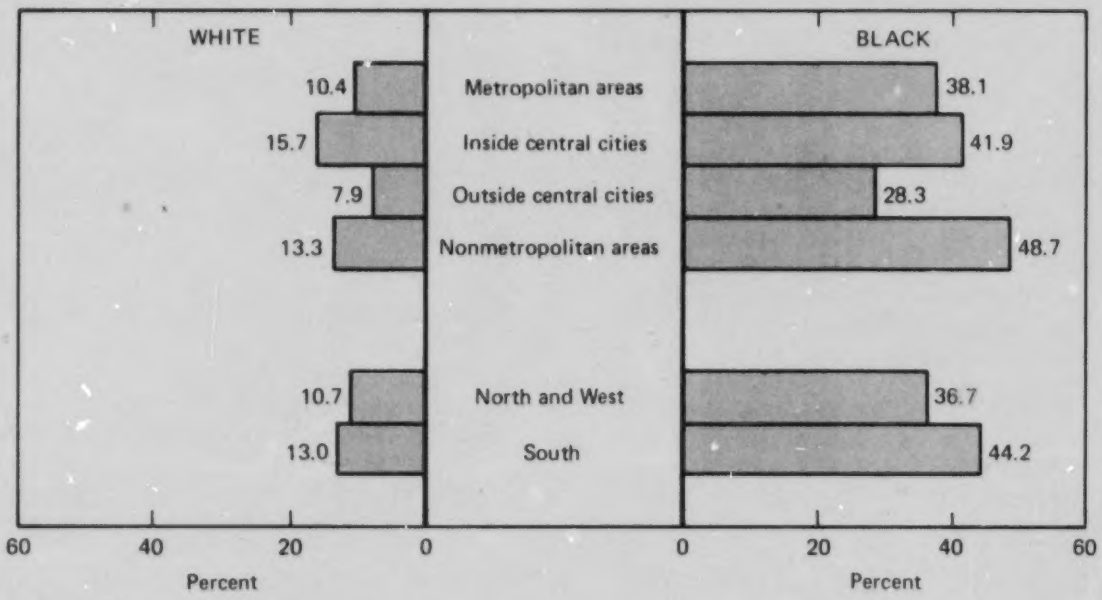
VOTING

Young people in the United States have consistently shown little interest in registering and voting. In the 1980 Presidential election, only 40 percent of the 18-to-24-year-olds voted compared with 64 percent for those 25 years and over. White youths were more likely to vote than Black youths; 42 percent of Whites 18 to 24 years old reported voting in the 1980 Presidential election as compared with 30 percent of Blacks (figure 8). Within the 18-to-24-year-old age group, young people 18 to 20 years old had a voter

[2] Unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FIGURE 7.

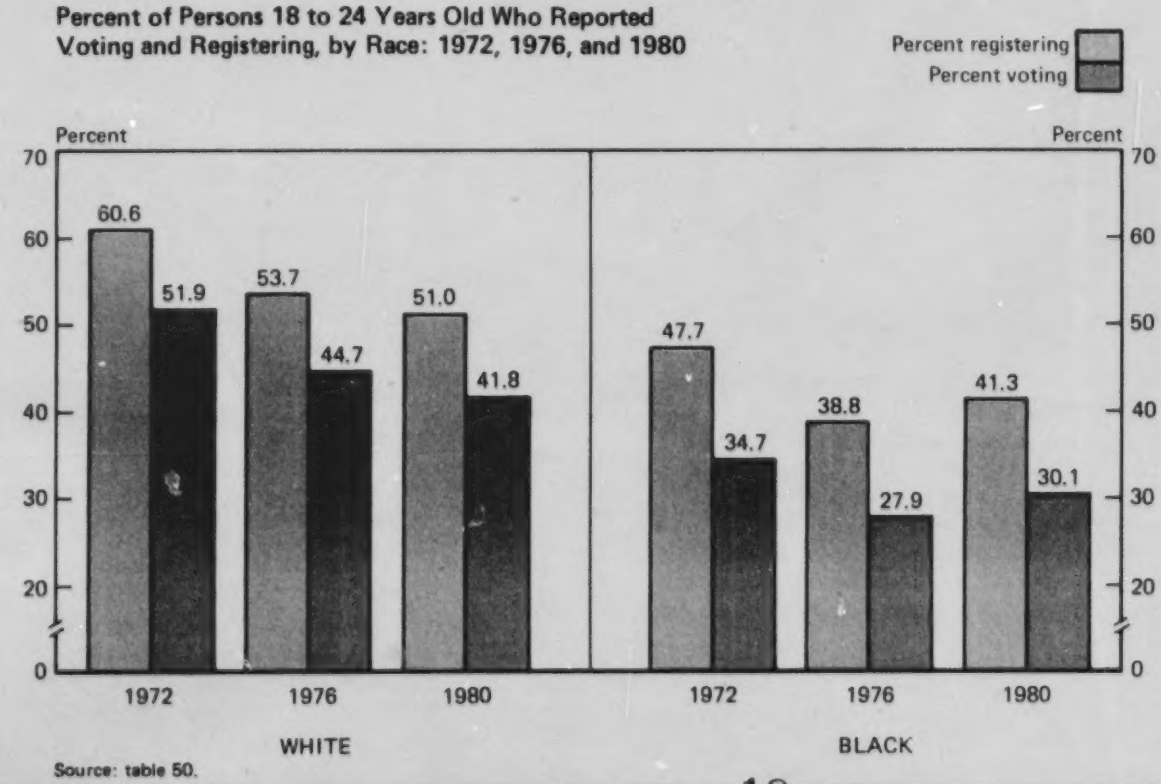
Percent of Children Under 18 Years Old Who Live in Households Under the Poverty Level, by Race and Residence: 1979



Source: table 46.

FIGURE 8.

Percent of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old Who Reported Voting and Registering, by Race: 1972, 1976, and 1980



Source: table 50.

turnout rate of only 36 percent, compared with the 43 percent reported by persons 21 to 24 years old.

The 40 percent voter turnout among 18-to-24 year-olds in the 1980 Presidential election was 10 percentage points below that reported in the 1972 Presidential election, the first year of enfranchisement for all persons 18 years and over. Declines were modest between 1972 and 1980 for the population 25 years and over, only falling by two percentage points during this period to 64 percent in 1980 (table 50).

The decline in voter turnout was accompanied by a lower level of registration of young persons of voting age. Between 1972 and 1980, registration levels declined from 58 to 45 percent for persons 18 to 20 years old and from 60 to 53 percent for persons 21 to 24 years old. The special effort made to register these young persons following the enfranchisement of 18-to-20-year-olds in all States may have contributed to the higher registration of this age group in 1972 than in either 1976 or 1980.

CRIME: VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS

Victims. Persons 12 to 24 years old in 1979 were more likely to be victims of both violent crimes and crimes of theft than older people (table 51). Around 5 to 8 percent of these young people were victims of rape, robbery, or assault in 1979; victimization rates of around 4 percent for violent crimes, however, were noted for persons 25 to 34 years old but only between 1 and 2 percent for those over 35 years of age.

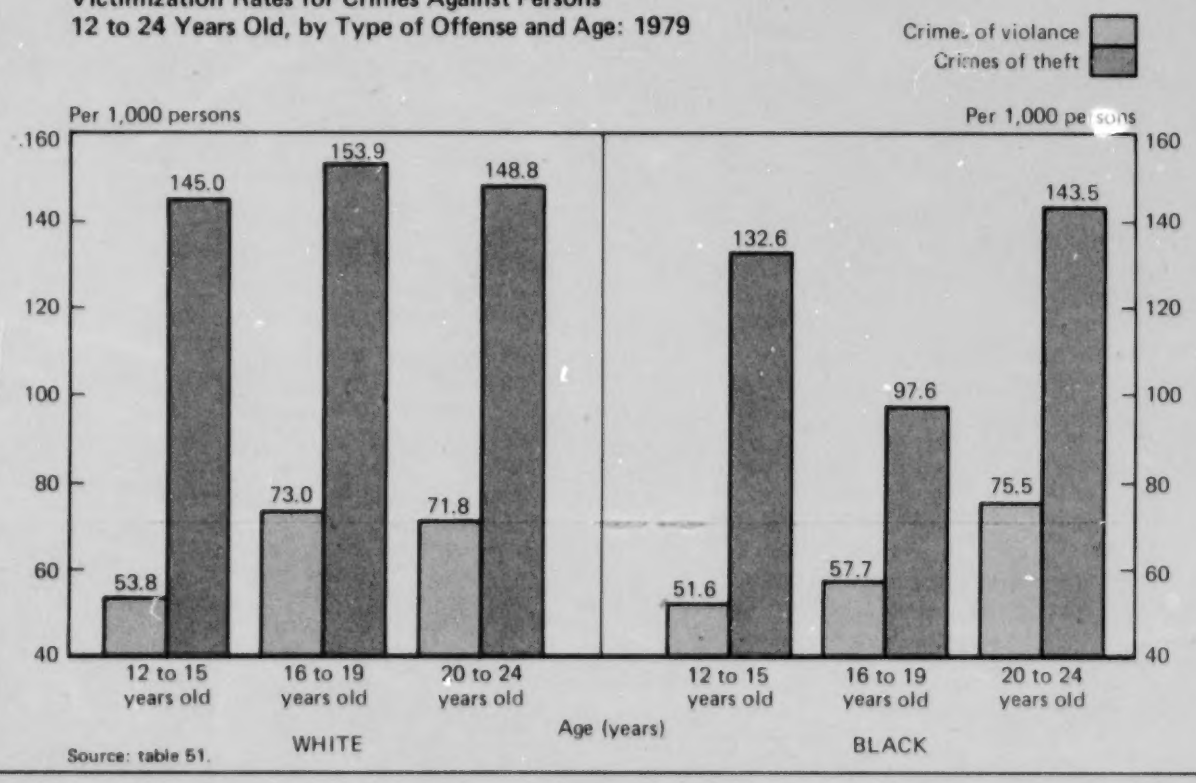
Among measured offenses, theft was the most frequently reported crime against persons in each age group. Among the White population, about 1 out of every 7 youths 12 to 24 years old was the victim of a theft; for Black youths the same age, the victimization rate was about 1 out of every 8 youths (figure 9).

Offenders. The youth population constituted a substantial proportion of inmates of local jails in 1978 (table 52). The 1978 Survey of Local Jails showed that about 49 percent (77,000) of all inmates were 14 to 24 years old; of these inmates, 58 percent were White and 40 percent were Black.

Almost one-half of all inmates 14 to 24 years old were charged with crimes against property, of which one-half of these crimes were burglary. About 30 percent were charged with crimes of violence, and 8 percent were incarcerated for drug offenses. Youths 14 to 19 years old were less likely (5 percent) to be incarcerated for offenses involving drugs than were young adults 20 to 24 years old (10 percent).

FIGURE 9.

Victimization Rates for Crimes Against Persons 12 to 24 Years Old, by Type of Offense and Age: 1979



Source: table 51.

Table 1. Population Under 25 Years Old, by Age, Race, and Sex: 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas)

Age	All races			White			Black		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total, under 25 years	91,574	46,560	45,014	76,143	38,829	37,314	13,262	6,635	6,627
Under 5 years	16,017	8,190	7,826	13,101	6,714	6,387	2,466	1,249	1,217
Under 1 year	3,435	1,759	1,676	2,821	1,447	1,374	515	262	254
1 year	3,273	1,671	1,601	2,673	1,369	1,304	503	254	249
2 years	3,134	1,604	1,531	2,561	1,313	1,248	485	246	239
3 years	3,135	1,605	1,530	2,561	1,314	1,247	490	249	241
4 years	3,039	1,552	1,487	2,484	1,272	1,212	473	239	234
5 to 13 years	30,251	15,447	14,804	24,912	12,754	12,158	4,584	2,311	2,273
5 years	3,087	1,580	1,507	2,524	1,295	1,229	474	240	234
6 years	3,036	1,550	1,486	2,475	1,267	1,208	472	238	233
7 years	3,121	1,593	1,528	2,541	1,300	1,240	492	248	244
8 years	3,265	1,667	1,598	2,679	1,371	1,308	500	252	247
9 years	3,610	1,848	1,762	2,982	1,530	1,453	541	274	267
10 years	3,677	1,877	1,799	3,037	1,555	1,482	554	279	275
11 years	3,468	1,770	1,699	2,875	1,471	1,404	516	259	256
12 years	3,449	1,761	1,688	2,860	1,464	1,395	514	258	255
13 years	3,538	1,801	1,738	2,941	1,501	1,440	522	262	260
14 to 17 years	15,796	8,054	7,742	13,143	6,712	6,431	2,326	1,176	1,151
14 years	3,707	1,890	1,817	3,064	1,565	1,498	564	285	280
15 years	3,917	1,996	1,921	3,253	1,660	1,593	582	294	288
16 years	4,050	2,068	1,982	3,381	1,729	1,652	588	298	290
17 years	4,122	2,100	2,022	3,446	1,758	1,688	592	300	293
18 to 21 years	17,145	8,682	8,464	14,473	7,350	7,123	2,316	1,147	1,169
18 years	4,219	2,135	2,084	3,550	1,799	1,750	582	291	291
19 years	4,340	2,193	2,148	3,667	1,858	1,809	582	288	294
20 years	4,351	2,206	2,145	3,672	1,867	1,805	591	292	298
21 years	4,235	2,147	2,088	3,585	1,825	1,760	561	276	285
22 to 24 years	12,365	6,187	6,178	10,514	5,299	5,215	1,570	752	818
22 years	4,174	2,100	2,075	3,547	1,795	1,752	538	260	278
23 years	4,104	2,052	2,053	3,488	1,756	1,732	522	250	272
24 years	4,086	2,036	2,050	3,479	1,748	1,731	510	242	268

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

Table 2. Total Population and Persons Under 25 Years Old, by Race and Sex: 1950 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1)

Race, sex, and year	Total population	Under 14 years		14 to 24 years	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
ALL RACES					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	260,378	52,932	20.3	40,698	15.6
1990	243,513	52,005	21.4	37,920	15.6
1980 (estimate)	222,936	46,267	20.8	45,306	20.3
1975	213,559	49,319	23.1	44,538	20.9
1970	204,878	53,784	26.3	40,597	19.8
1960	180,671	53,306	29.5	27,347	15.1
1950	152,271	38,834	25.5	24,519	16.1
Male					
2000 (projection)	126,588	27,134	21.4	20,693	16.3
1990	118,490	26,648	22.5	19,212	16.2
1980 (estimate)	108,568	23,637	21.8	22,923	21.1
1975	104,213	25,162	24.1	22,534	21.6
1970	100,269	27,409	27.3	20,538	20.5
1960	89,320	27,101	30.3	13,776	15.4
1950	75,849	19,778	26.1	12,277	16.2
Female					
2000 (projection)	133,790	25,798	19.3	20,005	15.0
1990	125,023	25,357	20.3	18,708	15.0
1980 (estimate)	114,368	22,630	19.8	22,384	19.6
1975	109,346	24,156	22.1	22,004	20.1
1970	104,609	26,374	25.2	20,059	19.2
1960	91,352	26,205	28.7	13,570	14.9
1950	76,422	19,056	24.9	12,242	16.0
WHITE					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	218,913	43,584	19.9	33,106	15.1
1990	207,257	43,033	20.8	30,912	14.9
1980 (estimate)	191,918	38,013	19.8	38,130	19.9
1975	185,671	41,161	22.2	38,006	20.5
1970	179,494	45,574	25.4	35,129	19.6
1960	160,023	45,907	28.7	24,008	15.0
1950	135,984	33,918	24.9	21,556	15.9
Male					
2000 (projection)	106,925	22,373	20.9	16,871	15.8
1990	101,246	22,086	21.8	15,712	15.5
1980 (estimate)	93,751	19,468	20.8	19,360	20.7
1975	90,806	21,057	23.2	19,307	21.3
1970	88,065	23,294	26.5	17,841	20.3
1960	79,257	23,400	29.5	12,143	15.3
1950	67,848	17,315	25.5	10,851	16.0
Female					
2000 (projection)	111,988	21,210	18.9	16,234	14.5
1990	106,011	20,947	19.8	15,200	14.3
1980 (estimate)	98,167	18,545	18.9	18,769	19.1
1975	94,764	20,105	21.2	18,698	19.7
1970	91,429	22,280	24.4	17,288	18.9
1960	80,766	22,505	27.9	11,865	14.7
1950	68,135	16,601	24.4	10,706	15.7

Table 2. Total Population and Persons Under 25 Years Old, by Race and Sex: 1950 to 2000—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1)

Race, sex, and year	Total population	Under 14 years		14 to 24 years	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
BLACK					
Both Sexes					
2000 (projection)	32,838	7,363	22.4	5,881	17.9
1990	29,799	7,349	24.7	5,720	19.2
1980 (estimate)	26,423	7,050	26.7	6,213	23.5
1975	24,518	7,200	29.4	5,775	23.6
1970	22,782	7,443	32.7	4,914	21.6
1960	19,006	6,828	35.7	3,072	16.2
1950[1]	16,288	4,916	30.2	2,964	18.2
Male					
2000 (projection)	15,617	3,757	24.1	2,947	18.9
1990	14,194	3,744	26.4	2,846	20.1
1980 (estimate)	12,604	3,560	28.2	3,075	24.4
1975	11,713	3,622	30.9	2,848	24.3
1970	10,905	3,729	34.2	2,419	22.2
1960	9,199	3,409	37.1	1,496	16.3
1950[1]	8,001	2,461	30.8	1,428	17.8
Female					
2000 (projection)	17,221	3,606	20.9	2,934	17.0
1990	15,605	3,606	23.1	2,875	18.4
1980 (estimate)	13,819	3,489	25.2	3,137	22.7
1975	12,805	3,579	28.0	2,929	22.9
1970	11,877	3,713	31.3	2,495	21.0
1960	9,807	3,418	34.9	1,576	16.1
1950[1]	8,287	2,455	29.6	1,536	18.5

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 870, 721, 704, 519, and 311.

Table 3. Persons Under 14 Years Old, by Race: 1950 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forced overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and year	Total, under 14 years		Under 5 years		5 to 13 years	
	Number	Percent change over preceding period	Number	Percent change over preceding period	Number	Percent change over preceding period
ALL RACES						
2000 (projection)	52,932	1.8	17,852	-8.2	35,080	7.7
1990	52,005	12.4	19,437	21.4	32,568	7.7
1980 (estimate)	46,267	-6.2	16,017	0.9	30,251	-9.5
1975	49,319	-8.3	15,879	-7.4	33,440	-8.7
1970	53,784	0.9	17,148	-15.7	36,636	11.1
1960	53,306	37.3	20,341	24.0	32,965	47.0
1950	38,834	(X)	16,410	(X)	22,424	(X)
WHITE						
2000 (projection)	43,584	1.3	14,704	-9.4	28,880	7.8
1990	43,033	13.2	16,235	23.9	26,798	7.6
1980 (estimate)	38,013	-7.6	13,101	-0.3	24,912	-11.1
1975	41,161	-9.7	13,136	-9.1	28,025	-10.0
1970	45,574	-0.7	14,452	-16.8	31,122	9.1
1960	45,907	35.3	17,373	21.1	28,534	45.8
1950	33,918	(X)	14,348	(X)	19,570	(X)
BLACK						
2000 (projection)	7,363	0.2	2,456	-6.3	4,907	3.8
1990	7,349	4.2	2,622	6.3	4,727	3.1
1980 (estimate)	7,050	-2.1	2,466	3.6	4,584	-4.9
1975	7,200	-3.3	2,381	-1.9	4,819	-3.9
1970	7,443	9.0	2,428	-11.3	5,015	22.6
1960	6,828	38.9	2,736	32.7	4,092	43.4
1950[1]	4,916	(X)	2,062	(X)	2,854	(X)

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 870, 721, 704, 519, and 311.

Table 4. Persons 14 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1950 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates and Series II projections as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. Series II projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and year	Total, 14 to 24 years		14 to 17 years		18 to 21 years		22 to 24 years	
	Number	Percent change over preceding period	Number	Percent change over preceding period	Number	Percent change over preceding period	Number	Percent change over preceding period
ALL RACES								
2000 (projection)	40,698	7.3	16,045	25.6	14,990	3.3	9,663	-9.2
1990	37,920	-16.3	12,771	-19.2	14,507	-15.4	10,642	-13.9
1980 (estimate)	45,306	1.7	15,796	-6.7	17,145	4.0	12,365	11.2
1975	44,538	9.7	16,934	6.4	16,483	12.1	11,120	11.4
1970	40,597	48.5	15,910	41.8	14,707	53.9	9,980	51.8
1960	27,347	11.5	11,219	32.9	9,555	6.8	6,573	-7.8
1950	24,519	(X)	8,444	(X)	8,946	(X)	7,129	(X)
WHITE								
2000 (projection)	33,106	7.1	13,120	27.7	12,198	2.8	7,788	-11.3
1990	30,912	-18.9	10,271	-21.9	11,863	-18.0	8,778	-16.5
1980 (estimate)	38,130	0.3	13,143	-8.3	14,473	2.7	10,514	22.4
1975	38,006	8.2	14,328	5.2	14,088	10.7	8,590	9.1
1970	35,129	46.3	13,618	38.4	12,722	51.5	8,789	52.2
1960	24,008	11.4	9,839	33.5	8,396	6.7	5,773	-8.6
1950	21,556	(X)	7,371	(X)	7,872	(X)	6,313	(X)
BLACK								
2000 (projection)	5,881	2.8	2,331	13.4	2,154	-0.5	1,396	-6.9
1990	5,720	-7.9	2,056	-11.6	2,164	-6.6	1,500	-4.5
1980 (estimate)	6,213	7.6	2,326	-0.5	2,316	9.3	1,570	18.8
1975	5,775	17.5	2,338	11.9	2,118	19.1	1,321	26.2
1970	4,914	60.0	2,089	63.8	1,778	66.6	1,047	43.4
1960	3,072	3.6	1,275	18.7	1,067	-0.7	730	-10.4
1950[1]	2,964	(X)	1,074	(X)	1,075	(X)	815	(X)

[1]Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 870, 721, 704, 519, and 311.

Table 5. Population Under 25 Years Old, by State: April 1, 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Resident population)

State	Total, all ages	Under 25 years	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Percent of all ages					
							Total, all ages	Under 25 years	Under 5 years	5 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total	221,783	91,317	15,891	46,236	8,495	20,696	100.0	41.2	7.2	20.8	3.8	9.3
Alabama	3,762	1,591	285	823	141	342	100.0	42.3	7.6	21.9	3.7	9.1
Alaska	405	217	43	98	19	57	100.0	53.6	10.6	24.2	4.7	14.1
Arizona	2,532	1,100	225	546	96	233	100.0	43.4	8.9	21.6	3.8	9.2
Arkansas	2,195	894	169	467	77	181	100.0	40.7	7.7	21.3	3.5	8.2
California	23,079	9,346	1,684	4,529	887	2,246	100.0	40.6	7.3	19.7	3.9	9.8
Colorado	2,814	1,219	225	578	118	298	100.0	43.3	8.0	20.5	4.2	10.6
Connecticut	3,134	1,208	176	630	115	287	100.0	38.5	5.6	20.1	3.7	9.2
Delaware	578	244	40	121	24	59	100.0	42.2	6.9	20.9	4.2	10.2
District of Columbia	639	261	38	124	27	72	100.0	40.8	5.9	19.4	4.2	11.3
Florida	9,139	3,338	590	1,680	304	764	100.0	36.5	6.5	18.4	3.3	8.4
Georgia	5,203	2,272	404	1,159	202	507	100.0	43.7	7.8	22.3	3.9	9.7
Hawaii	932	424	78	199	39	108	100.0	45.5	8.4	21.4	4.2	11.6
Idaho	909	408	92	200	36	80	100.0	44.9	10.1	22.0	4.0	8.8
Illinois	11,186	4,641	800	2,370	425	1,046	100.0	41.5	7.2	21.2	3.8	9.4
Indiana	5,420	2,293	396	1,181	213	503	100.0	42.3	7.3	21.8	3.9	9.3
Iowa	2,899	1,176	206	602	114	252	100.0	40.5	7.1	20.8	3.9	8.7
Kansas	2,383	965	172	466	97	230	100.0	40.5	7.2	19.6	4.1	9.7
Kentucky	3,514	1,479	271	752	134	322	100.0	42.1	7.7	21.4	3.8	9.2
Louisiana	4,091	1,865	355	950	165	395	100.0	45.6	8.7	23.2	4.0	9.7
Maine	1,096	451	77	236	43	95	100.0	41.1	7.0	21.5	3.9	8.7
Maryland	4,140	1,703	259	863	164	417	100.0	41.4	6.3	20.8	4.0	10.1
Massachusetts	5,773	2,272	322	1,160	234	556	100.0	39.4	5.6	20.1	4.1	9.6
Michigan	9,237	3,968	656	2,046	365	901	100.0	43.0	7.1	22.2	4.0	9.8
Minnesota	4,103	1,724	290	866	170	398	100.0	42.0	7.1	21.1	4.1	9.7
Mississippi	2,425	1,106	212	583	93	218	100.0	45.6	8.7	24.0	3.8	9.0
Missouri	4,889	1,966	338	987	190	451	100.0	40.2	6.9	20.2	3.9	9.2
Montana	782	334	64	168	31	71	100.0	42.7	8.2	21.5	4.0	9.1
Nebraska	1,580	656	117	327	64	148	100.0	41.5	7.4	20.7	4.1	9.4
Nevada	729	310	58	153	28	71	100.0	42.5	8.0	21.0	3.8	9.7
New Hampshire	890	362	60	189	34	79	100.0	40.7	6.7	21.2	3.8	8.9
New Jersey	7,318	2,838	453	1,510	254	621	100.0	38.8	6.2	20.6	3.5	8.5
New Mexico	1,275	592	114	295	55	128	100.0	46.4	8.9	23.1	4.3	10.0
New York	17,591	6,828	1,077	3,577	635	1,539	100.0	38.8	6.1	20.3	3.6	8.7
North Carolina	5,668	2,366	401	1,206	222	537	100.0	41.7	7.1	21.3	3.9	9.5
North Dakota	656	283	52	140	27	64	100.0	43.1	7.9	21.3	4.1	9.8
Ohio	10,726	4,455	748	2,288	413	1,006	100.0	41.5	7.0	21.3	3.9	9.4
Oklahoma	2,939	1,199	229	594	112	264	100.0	40.8	7.8	20.2	3.8	9.0
Oregon	2,561	1,021	198	504	95	224	100.0	39.9	7.7	19.7	3.7	8.7
Pennsylvania	11,748	4,497	722	2,346	422	1,007	100.0	38.3	6.1	20.0	3.6	8.6
Rhode Island	918	358	53	186	35	84	100.0	39.0	5.8	20.3	3.8	9.2
South Carolina	2,949	1,306	236	666	118	286	100.0	44.3	8.0	22.6	4.0	9.7
South Dakota	692	296	56	148	29	63	100.0	42.8	8.1	21.4	4.2	9.1
Tennessee	4,432	1,800	317	926	162	395	100.0	40.6	7.2	20.9	3.7	8.9
Texas	13,661	5,991	1,160	2,974	535	1,322	100.0	43.9	8.5	21.8	3.9	9.7
Utah	1,401	721	182	336	60	143	100.0	51.5	13.0	24.0	4.3	10.2
Vermont	498	208	35	107	22	44	100.0	41.8	7.0	21.5	4.4	8.8
Virginia	5,217	2,184	344	1,075	213	552	100.0	41.9	6.6	20.6	4.1	10.6
Washington	4,014	1,646	294	810	158	384	100.0	41.0	7.3	20.2	3.9	9.6
West Virginia	1,878	745	143	393	62	147	100.0	39.7	7.6	20.9	3.3	7.8
Wisconsin	4,771	1,987	328	1,008	198	453	100.0	41.6	6.9	21.1	4.2	9.5
Wyoming	464	205	45	97	19	44	100.0	44.2	9.7	20.9	4.1	9.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, consistent with Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 875.

Table 6. Population Under 25 Years Old, by Age, Race, and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence: 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Five-quarter average centered on April)

Race and age	United States	Percent	Metropolitan areas (SMSA's)[1]			Nonmetropolitan areas
			Total	Inside central cities[2]	Outside central cities	
ALL RACES						
Total, under 25 years	90,044	100.0	67.3	27.7	39.6	32.7
Under 14 years	46,230	100.0	66.2	26.8	39.4	33.8
14 to 19 years	23,942	100.0	66.8	26.3	40.5	33.2
20 to 24 years	19,872	100.0	70.4	31.3	39.1	29.6
WHITE						
Total, under 25 years	75,096	100.0	65.5	22.6	42.9	34.5
Under 14 years	37,999	100.0	64.2	21.3	42.9	35.8
14 to 19 years	20,101	100.0	65.0	21.1	43.9	35.0
20 to 24 years	16,996	100.0	69.0	27.2	41.9	31.0
BLACK						
Total, under 25 years	12,848	100.0	76.5	56.2	20.3	23.5
Under 14 years	7,023	100.0	75.7	55.7	20.0	24.3
14 to 19 years	3,365	100.0	76.9	56.0	20.9	23.1
20 to 24 years	2,460	100.0	78.2	57.9	20.3	21.8

[1] Population of the 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1970 census publications.
[2] Data for central cities refer to their January 1, 1970 boundaries and exclude areas annexed since 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished Current Population Survey data.

Table 7. Mobility Between March 1975 and March 1980 of Persons 5 to 24 Years Old

(Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks)

Race, Spanish origin, and mobility status	Total, 5 to 24 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total.....thousands..	74,333	34,017	20,269	20,047
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonmovers	46.6	47.0	60.5	32.1
Movers within the United States	51.0	51.0	37.5	64.8
Within same SMSA	23.0	23.3	17.1	28.7
Between SMSA's	7.4	7.3	4.8	10.3
From outside SMSA's to SMSA's	3.7	3.2	2.2	6.0
From SMSA's to outside SMSA's	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.9
Outside SMSA's at both dates	13.1	13.1	10.2	15.9
Movers from abroad	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 353.

Table 8. Country of Origin of the Foreign Born: July 1975

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Country of birth	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total, foreign born	9,777	483	273	757
China	290	9	7	25
Cuba	453	37	23	30
France	118	10	9	14
Germany	871	73	22	76
Greece	160	6	–	10
Italy	887	19	14	26
Japan	212	19	8	32
Korea	136	13	7	15
Mexico	1,134	72	56	140
Philipines	301	21	8	21
Portugal	133	14	7	8
Other foreign born and not reported	5,083	189	113	360

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1975 Current Population Survey data.

Table 9. Nursery School and Kindergarten Enrollment of Children 3 to 5 Years Old, by Race and Spanish Origin: October 1966 to October 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races			White			Black			Spanish origin[1]		
	Total children 3 to 5 years	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children 3 to 5 years	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children 3 to 5 years	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten		Total children 3 to 5 years	Enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980	9,284	4,878	52.5	7,581	3,994	52.7	1,445	749	51.8	854	370	43.3
1979	9,119	4,664	51.1	7,462	3,786	50.7	1,405	750	53.3	717	289	40.3
1978	9,110	4,584	50.3	7,460	3,697	49.5	1,410	749	53.1	720	295	40.9
1977	9,249	4,577	49.5	7,581	3,717	49.0	1,429	728	50.9	692	275	39.8
1976	9,726	4,790	49.2	8,008	3,932	49.1	1,500	746	49.7	696	304	43.7
1975	10,185	4,955	48.7	8,441	4,106	48.6	1,521	732	48.1	677	295	43.3
1974	10,393	4,699	45.2	8,667	3,941	45.5	1,547	678	43.9	718	294	40.7
1973	10,344	4,234	40.9	8,698	3,521	40.5	1,466	618	42.2	640	228	35.4
1972	10,166	4,231	41.6	8,560	3,542	41.4	1,442	619	43.0	694	286	41.1
1971	10,610	4,148	39.1	8,799	3,469	39.4	1,630	592	36.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1970	10,949	4,104	37.5	9,098	3,443	37.8	1,680	586	34.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1969	11,424	3,949	34.6	9,522	3,312	34.8	1,726	575	33.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1968	11,905	3,928	33.0	9,968	3,310	33.2	[2]1,937	[2]618	[2]31.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1967	12,242	3,868	31.6	10,283	3,267	31.8	[2]1,959	[2]601	[2]30.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1966	12,486	3,674	29.4	10,514	3,142	29.9	[2]1,970	[2]532	[2]27.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2] Black and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 360, 346, 333, 319, 303, and 286 and unpublished 1980 Current Population Survey data; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Pub. Nos. (NCES) 76-147; (OE) 73-1141, 72-197, 72-8, 20079-69, 20079, and 20113; and FS 5.220: 20079-66.

Table 10. Type and Control of School, for Enrolled Children 3 to 5 Years Old, by Race: October 1966 to October 1980

(Percent distribution. Noninstitutional population)

Race and year	Total enrolled			Nursery school			Kindergarten		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
ALL RACES									
1980	100.0	62.9	37.1	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	84.2	15.8
1979	100.0	64.6	35.4	100.0	34.0	66.0	100.0	85.0	15.0
1978	100.0	62.8	37.2	100.0	32.1	67.9	100.0	83.1	16.9
1977	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	34.6	65.4	100.0	83.4	16.6
1976	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	31.1	68.9	100.0	84.5	15.5
1975	100.0	65.7	34.4	100.0	32.7	67.3	100.0	83.5	16.4
1974	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	83.3	16.7
1973	100.0	66.8	33.2	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	83.5	16.5
1972	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	83.8	16.2
1971	100.0	68.6	31.4	100.0	29.7	70.3	100.0	82.0	18.0
1970	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0	83.0	17.0
1969	100.0	70.0	30.0	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	81.6	18.4
1968	100.0	72.1	28.0	100.0	32.1	67.9	100.0	82.6	17.5
1967	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	32.2	68.0	100.0	80.6	19.4
1966	100.0	71.5	28.5	100.0	31.0	69.0	100.0	80.8	19.2
WHITE									
1980	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	26.2	73.8	100.0	83.1	16.9
1979	100.0	61.4	38.6	100.0	27.8	72.2	100.0	84.1	15.9
1978	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0	24.0	76.0	100.0	81.5	18.5
1977	100.0	63.3	36.7	100.0	28.1	71.9	100.0	82.4	17.6
1976	100.0	65.3	34.7	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	83.7	16.3
1975	100.0	63.3	36.7	100.0	27.2	72.8	100.0	82.5	17.5
1974	100.0	61.6	38.4	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0	82.0	18.0
1973	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0	22.0	78.0	100.0	82.3	17.8
1972	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	82.6	17.4
1971	100.0	66.3	33.7	100.0	25.2	74.8	100.0	80.3	19.7
1970	100.0	66.7	33.3	100.0	22.1	77.9	100.0	82.3	17.7
1969	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	81.3	18.8
1968	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	81.5	18.5
1967	100.0	69.6	30.5	100.0	23.8	76.4	100.0	79.1	20.9
1966	100.0	69.6	30.4	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	79.9	20.1
BLACK									
1980	100.0	78.2	21.8	100.0	61.2	38.8	100.0	89.2	10.5
1979	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	88.6	11.4
1978	100.0	81.7	18.3	100.0	67.3	32.7	100.0	91.8	8.0
1977	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0	68.4	31.2	100.0	89.5	10.5
1976	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0	89.1	10.9
1975	100.0	79.9	20.1	100.0	62.0	38.0	100.0	90.8	9.2
1974	100.0	77.6	22.4	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	89.8	10.2
1973	100.0	84.5	15.5	100.0	68.9	30.6	100.0	92.2	7.8
1972	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	89.6	10.4
1971	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0	90.5	9.5
1970	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	72.5	27.5	100.0	88.0	12.0
1969	100.0	77.9	22.1	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	85.4	14.6
1968	100.0	82.7	17.5	100.0	65.1	34.9	100.0	88.4	11.8
1967	100.0	83.5	16.5	100.0	63.8	36.2	100.0	90.0	10.0
1966	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	70.4	29.6	100.0	86.5	13.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 268 and unpublished Current Population Survey data; and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Pub. Nos. (NCES) 77-154, 76-147; (OE) 73-1141, 72-197, 72-8, 20079-69, 20079, and 20113; and FS 5.220: 20079-66.

Table 11. School Enrollment of Persons 6 to 24 Years Old, by Age, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1960 to 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	1980		1975		1970		1965		1960	
	Number enrolled	Percent	Number enrolled	Percent	Number enrolled	Percent	Number enrolled	Percent	Number enrolled	Percent
ALL RACES										
6 to 13 years	26,764	99.2	29,518	99.3	32,887	99.1	31,527	99.3	29,498	99.3
14 to 17 years	14,411	93.4	15,698	93.6	14,796	94.1	13,033	93.2	10,242	90.3
18 to 21 years	6,303	38.7	3,765	46.9	3,322	47.7	2,930	46.3	1,817	38.4
22 to 24 years	1,931	16.3	4,121	22.4	3,359	21.5	2,360	19.0	1,350	13.1
WHITE										
6 to 13 years	22,044	99.2	24,741	99.3	27,876	99.2	27,058	99.3	25,466	99.4
14 to 17 years	11,975	93.2	13,312	93.8	12,769	94.5	11,327	93.4	9,027	90.8
18 to 21 years	5,405	39.1	3,185	46.5	2,924	48.7	2,628	47.1	1,606	38.9
22 to 24 years	1,670	16.5	3,603	22.7	3,055	22.5	2,206	20.2	1,248	13.9
BLACK										
6 to 13 years	4,068	99.3	4,268	99.1	4,579	99.1	4,178	99.1	4,032	[1]98.8
14 to 17 years	2,136	94.2	2,138	92.2	1,862	91.9	1,562	91.4	1,213	[1]86.8
18 to 21 years	734	34.7	485	47.1	352	40.1	267	39.6	210	[1]34.6
22 to 24 years	196	13.6	435	19.9	258	14.2	123	9.0	102	[1]7.5
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]										
6 to 13 years	2,273	99.0	1,918	97.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
14 to 17 years	1,023	88.3	913	90.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
18 to 21 years	335	28.7	328	36.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
22 to 24 years	93	11.7	77	14.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

[1]Black and other races.
[2]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20 Nos. 362, 303, 222, 162, and 110.

Table 12. Modal Grade of Enrollment, for Persons 6 to 17 Years Old, by Age, Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: October 1980

(Percent distribution. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, Spanish origin, age, and modal grade of enrollment	Male				Female			
	Total	Below modal grade	At modal grade	Above modal grade	Total	Below modal grade	At modal grade	Above modal grade
ALL RACES								
6 years old, elementary 1	100.0	11.6	80.5	8.0	100.0	7.2	83.8	9.0
7 years old, elementary 2	100.0	18.3	74.3	7.4	100.0	13.7	76.8	9.4
8 years old, elementary 3	100.0	19.6	74.6	5.7	100.0	15.3	73.5	11.2
9 years old, elementary 4	100.0	21.4	70.0	8.6	100.0	17.8	70.8	11.4
10 years old, elementary 5	100.0	23.0	68.7	8.2	100.0	16.0	73.8	10.3
11 years old, elementary 6	100.0	26.3	66.3	7.4	100.0	17.7	73.0	9.3
12 years old, elementary 7	100.0	26.2	67.3	6.5	100.0	19.3	69.9	10.8
13 years old, elementary 8	100.0	27.7	64.8	7.4	100.0	17.0	72.0	11.0
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	100.0	29.0	64.3	6.7	100.0	19.2	71.0	9.7
WHITE								
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	100.0	17.9	75.3	6.8	100.0	13.2	77.1	9.7
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	100.0	23.7	69.4	6.9	100.0	16.3	73.6	10.1
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	100.0	26.3	67.0	6.7	100.0	16.7	73.5	9.8
BLACK								
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	100.0	18.2	71.2	10.4	100.0	16.0	71.1	12.8
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	100.0	37.7	52.8	9.5	100.0	24.0	64.7	11.2
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	100.0	43.3	49.7	6.9	100.0	32.5	58.5	8.9
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]								
6 to 9 years old, elementary 1 to 4	100.0	24.2	68.2	7.9	100.0	22.0	67.9	10.5
10 to 13 years old, elementary 5 to 8	100.0	36.4	56.5	7.4	100.0	26.6	61.5	12.1
14 to 17 years old, high school 1 to 4	100.0	45.7	49.6	5.1	100.0	31.6	60.5	7.9

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey Reports, Series P-20, No. 360.

Table 13. Gifted or Talented Children Enrolled in Special Programs: 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Children enrolled in public schools in the fall of 1978)

Enrollment	All races			Nonhispanic		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Total enrollment	41,836	21,446	20,391	31,510	6,578	2,825
Gifted or talented	811	392	419	656	84	42
Percent	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Civil Rights, Fall 1978 Elementary and Secondary Schools Civil Rights Survey.

Table 14. High School Graduates and College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1967 to 1980

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	All races		White		Black	
	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college	Percent high school graduates	Percent of high school graduates enrolled in college
1980	80.9	31.8	82.5	32.0	69.7	27.8
1979	80.1	31.2	82.1	31.2	67.1	29.5
1978	80.7	31.4	82.6	31.1	67.8	29.7
1977	80.5	32.5	82.3	32.2	67.5	31.5
1976	80.5	33.1	82.4	33.0	67.5	33.4
1975	80.8	32.5	83.2	32.4	64.8	32.0
1974	80.7	30.5	82.7	30.5	67.1	26.6
1973	80.7	29.7	82.8	30.2	66.8	24.0
1970	78.9	32.7	81.4	33.2	59.5	26.0
1967	75.5	33.7	78.0	34.5	55.9	23.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 360, 346, 333, 319, 303, 286, 272, 222, and 190; and unpublished 1980 Current Population Survey data.

Table 15. High School Graduates Who Completed 1 Year of College or More, for Persons 20 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: 1950 to 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Data 1972-79: noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1965-71: resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; and 1960 and 1950: resident population)

Sex and year	Total, high school graduates[1]		Completed 1 year college or more		Sex and year	Total, high school graduates[1]		Completed 1 year college or more	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of high school graduates		Number	Percent	Number	Percent of high school graduates
MALE					FEMALE				
1980	8,191	83.6	3,903	47.7	1980	8,609	84.0	3,987	46.3
1979	8,208	84.5	3,997	48.7	1979	8,546	84.3	3,927	46.0
1978	7,988	83.4	3,862	48.3	1978	8,415	84.2	3,749	44.6
1977	7,906	83.9	3,905	49.4	1977	8,215	83.8	3,797	46.2
1976	7,758	84.4	3,920	50.5	1976	8,069	83.9	3,678	45.6
1975	7,595	84.8	3,906	51.4	1975	7,875	83.7	3,628	46.1
1974	7,252	83.9	3,834	52.9	1974	7,683	83.6	3,524	46.1
1973	7,130	83.8	3,760	52.7	1973	7,584	83.2	3,274	43.2
1972	6,875	83.4	3,663	53.3	1972	7,381	82.1	3,080	41.7
1971	6,373	81.3	3,398	53.3	1971	7,139	81.5	3,097	43.4
1970	5,774	80.1	3,028	52.4	1970	6,777	80.8	2,824	41.7
1969	5,267	78.0	2,741	52.0	1969	6,310	78.5	2,542	40.3
1968	5,090	77.2	2,688	52.8	1968	5,990	77.7	2,497	41.7
1965	4,413	72.7	2,017	45.7	1965	4,933	73.6	1,655	33.5
1960	3,269	61.9	1,379	42.2	1960	3,598	65.2	1,179	32.8
1950	2,712	48.8	1,125	41.5	1950	2,322	39.5	964	16.4

[1]Persons who had completed 4 years of high school or some college.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 356, 314 and 295, 274, 243, 229, 207, 194, 182, 158, 110, and 1950 Census of Population, Vol. II, Chapter D, U.S. Summary; and unpublished 1980 Current Population Survey data.

Table 16. College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: October 1980 and October 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age, sex, and race	Enrolled, 1980		Enrolled, 1966		Percent change, 1966-80
	Number	Percent of total students	Number	Percent of total students	
Both Sexes	7,226	100.0	4,899	100.0	47.5
White	6,334	87.7	4,606	94.0	37.5
Black	688	9.5	224	4.6	207.1
Male	3,604	100.0	2,976	100.0	21.1
White	3,224	89.5	2,822	94.8	14.2
Black	278	7.7	119	4.0	133.6
Female	3,625	100.0	1,923	100.0	88.5
White	3,110	85.8	1,784	92.8	74.3
Black	410	11.3	105	5.5	290.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports Series P-20, Nos. 362 and 167.

Table 17. College Plans of High School Seniors, by Selected Characteristics: October 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population, excluding seniors not reporting)

Selected characteristics	Number reporting college plans	Percent of those reporting who--			
		Plan to attend college	May attend college	Do not plan to attend college	
				Total	Plan or may attend vocational school
SEX					
Total	3,414	51.3	23.0	25.6	9.8
Male	1,700	48.1	23.4	28.5	10.7
Female	1,714	54.6	22.7	22.8	8.9
RACE					
White	2,876	51.8	22.1	26.1	10.1
Black	474	47.3	28.1	24.9	9.1
FAMILY INCOME[1]					
$10,000 or less	530	33.6	30.2	36.4	12.6
$10,000 to $14,999	455	43.7	25.1	31.4	12.7
$15,000 to $19,999	466	49.4	21.5	29.4	9.7
$20,000 to $24,999	517	51.5	24.4	24.0	9.1
$25,000 and over	938	67.3	17.4	15.5	6.4
EDUCATION OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER					
Not high school graduate	919	35.8	26.2	38.3	13.3
High school, 4 years	1,249	44.8	26.7	28.5	11.1
College, 1 year or more	1,038	74.8	16.0	9.2	3.8
TYPE OF RESIDENCE					
Metropolitan areas	2,263	54.4	23.1	22.5	8.2
Inside central cities	851	54.2	25.3	20.6	6.9
Outside central cities	1,411	54.5	21.8	23.7	8.9
Nonmetropolitan areas	1,152	45.5	22.8	31.6	12.9

[1] Excludes persons not reporting income.

Note: The figures for family income and education of family householder are for persons in primary families only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1979 Current Population Survey data.

Table 18. Major Field of Study of College Students 14 to 34 Years Old: 1978, 1974, 1972, and 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Major field of study	1978	1974	1972	1966	Percent change, 1966-78
Total enrolled	9,838	8,827	8,313	5,999	64.0
Agriculture or forestry[1]	144	104	97	73	(B)
Biological sciences	303	327	257	602	95.2
Health or medical profession	872	801	695		
Business or commerce	1,956	1,376	1,157	888	120.3
Education	781	1,158	1,007	1,118	-30.1
Engineering	565	410	357	534	5.8
English or journalism	192	264	291	620	50.5
Other humanities[2]	741	404	455		
Law	220	271	237	(NA)	(NA)
Math or statistics	142	168	239	236	-39.8
Physical sciences	193	134	157	226	-14.6
Social sciences	763	771	954	642	18.8
Other[3]	1,882	1,655	1,503	461	230.4
None and not reported	1,085	984	906	600	80.8

[1] Includes home economics in 1978.
[2] Includes liberal arts in 1978.
[3] Includes no major field of study (461,000) in 1978.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 351.

Table 19. Living Arrangements of College Students 14 to 24 Years Old, by Race, Sex, and Type of College: October 1976

(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, type of college, sex, and age	Total enrolled	Living at home						Living at college					
		Total	In own household		In household of--			Total	In college housing	With relatives	With nonrelatives	Alone	Not reported
			With family	With nonrelative or alone	Parents	Other relatives	Nonrelatives						
ALL RACES													
All Colleges[1]													
Both sexes, 14 to 24 years..	7,461	4,374	755	471	2,609	175	358	2,841	2,029	85	570	155	252
14 to 21 years	5,615	2,930	248	224	2,148	125	180	2,487	1,888	64	449	85	203
22 to 24 years	1,846	1,444	507	247	461	50	178	354	141	21	121	70	49
Male, 14 to 24 years	3,778	2,216	370	256	1,317	89	185	1,439	997	49	300	92	124
14 to 21 years	2,705	1,398	105	115	1,038	62	78	1,216	907	39	222	47	92
22 to 24 years	1,073	818	265	141	279	27	107	223	90	10	78	45	32
Female, 14 to 24 years	3,683	2,157	384	215	1,293	87	173	1,402	1,032	36	269	64	128
14 to 21 years	2,910	1,531	142	109	1,111	64	102	1,271	980	25	227	38	111
22 to 24 years	773	626	242	106	182	23	71	131	52	11	42	26	17
Two-Year Colleges													
Both sexes, 14 to 24 years..	1,718	1,565	214	107	1,117	61	66	154	78	10	46	18	-
14 to 21 years	1,351	1,211	71	59	992	45	44	141	75	10	39	15	-
22 to 24 years	367	354	143	48	125	16	22	13	3	-	7	3	-
Male, 14 to 24 years	858	777	95	60	557	33	32	81	39	8	22	12	-
14 to 21 years	654	583	31	34	477	25	16	71	38	8	15	10	-
22 to 24 years	204	194	64	26	80	8	16	10	1	-	7	2	-
Female, 14 to 24 years	860	788	120	47	560	27	34	72	39	2	24	7	-
14 to 21 years	697	628	40	25	515	19	28	69	38	2	24	5	-
22 to 24 years	163	160	80	22	45	8	6	3	1	-	-	2	-
Four-Year Colleges (Undergraduate)													
Both sexes, 14 to 24 years..	4,846	2,310	370	248	1,364	93	231	2,509	1,886	64	462	96	27
14 to 21 years	4,024	1,692	171	162	1,140	79	135	2,318	1,800	54	398	65	14
22 to 24 years	822	618	199	86	224	14	96	191	86	10	64	31	13
Male, 14 to 24 years	2,437	1,177	186	138	692	42	118	1,242	912	37	237	56	16
14 to 21 years	1,940	803	71	80	553	36	62	1,129	863	30	200	35	7
22 to 24 years	497	374	115	58	139	6	56	113	49	7	37	21	9
Female, 14 to 24 years	2,409	1,133	185	111	671	51	113	1,267	973	27	226	41	10
14 to 21 years	2,084	889	101	83	587	43	73	1,189	937	24	198	30	7
22 to 24 years	325	244	84	28	84	8	40	78	36	3	28	11	3
WHITE													
All Colleges													
Both sexes, 14 to 24 years..	6,513	3,751	681	430	2,186	130	316	2,553	1,775	73	553	150	210
14 to 21 years	4,922	2,510	223	208	1,821	89	163	2,245	1,668	54	439	82	168
22 to 24 years	1,591	1,241	458	222	365	41	153	308	107	19	114	68	42
Male, 14 to 24 years	3,339	1,925	344	225	1,128	68	159	1,307	878	41	296	92	108
14 to 21 years	2,406	1,220	98	105	903	45	69	1,106	806	31	221	47	80
22 to 24 years	933	705	246	120	225	23	90	201	72	10	75	45	28
Female, 14 to 24 years	3,174	1,825	338	205	1,057	63	158	1,247	898	33	258	58	102
14 to 21 years	2,516	1,289	126	103	918	45	94	1,139	862	23	218	35	88
22 to 24 years	658	536	212	102	139	18	64	108	36	10	40	23	14
BLACK													
All Colleges													
Both sexes, 14 to 24 years..	783	499	66	28	345	39	20	257	228	8	14	6	27
14 to 21 years	589	346	22	13	268	32	11	219	199	8	9	3	24
22 to 24 years	194	153	44	15	77	7	9	38	29	-	5	3	3
Male, 14 to 24 years	342	205	20	18	139	15	12	126	113	8	5	-	12
14 to 21 years	245	130	6	7	99	13	5	106	97	8	1	-	10
22 to 24 years	97	75	14	11	40	2	7	20	16	-	4	-	2
Female, 14 to 24 years	441	293	46	10	205	24	8	131	116	-	10	6	16
14 to 21 years	344	215	16	6	168	19	6	113	102	-	8	3	14
22 to 24 years	97	78	30	4	37	5	2	18	14	-	2	3	2

[1] Includes some undergraduates who did not report on type of college.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 348.

Table 20. Means of Transportation to School, for Elementary and High School Students, by Residence and Race: October 1978

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Grade, race, means, distance, and time	United States	Metropolitan areas					Nonmetropolitan areas
			Central cities			Outside central cities	
		Total	Total	In SMSA's of 1 million or more	In SMSA's of less than 1 million		
ENROLLED IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL							
All Races							
Means of transportation to school:							
Total	28,490	18,710	7,479	3,790	3,689	11,232	9,780
Walk	9,791	7,744	4,034	2,392	1,642	3,710	2,048
Car	4,605	3,019	1,424	591	832	1,595	1,586
School bus	12,674	6,947	1,519	516	1,004	5,428	5,727
Public bus	425	337	263	198	68	74	88
Bicycle	570	372	100	25	75	272	198
Other means and not reported	91	49	27	16	11	22	43
Living away from home and NA	335	243	112	53	58	132	92
Percent distribution:							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	34.4	41.4	53.9	63.1	44.5	33.0	20.9
Car	16.2	16.1	19.0	15.6	22.6	14.2	16.2
School bus	44.5	37.1	20.3	13.6	27.2	48.3	58.6
Public bus	1.5	1.8	3.5	5.2	1.8	0.7	0.9
Bicycle	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	2.4	2.0
Other means and not reported	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Living away from home and NA	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.9
Distance traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	41.3	47.3	57.6	63.8	51.1	40.5	29.9
1 mile	11.5	12.5	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.3	9.7
2 miles	13.3	13.7	10.8	8.1	13.6	15.6	12.5
3 to 4 miles	14.2	12.9	9.2	7.6	10.9	15.3	16.7
5 to 9 miles	13.2	9.5	6.7	5.6	7.9	11.4	20.2
10 to 14 miles	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	3.2	6.9
15 miles or more	2.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.7	1.6	4.2
Median (miles)	1.8	1.2	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.8	2.8
Time traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 minutes	56.8	61.6	67.6	69.9	65.2	57.6	47.6
15 to 29 minutes	26.7	26.4	22.3	21.3	23.3	29.2	27.3
30 to 59 minutes	14.5	10.9	8.8	7.5	10.1	12.3	21.4
60 minutes or more	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	3.7
White							
Means of transportation to school:							
Total	23,524	15,040	4,849	2,099	2,751	10,191	8,484
Walk	7,560	5,765	2,499	1,273	1,226	3,266	1,796
Car	4,069	2,602	1,139	420	718	1,463	1,467
School bus	10,801	5,944	933	276	657	5,011	4,858
Public bus	248	178	116	76	40	61	71
Bicycle	536	349	86	19	67	262	187
Other means and not reported	75	35	16	8	8	20	39
Living away from home and NA	236	168	61	25	36	107	68
Percent distribution:							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	32.1	38.3	51.5	60.6	44.6	32.0	21.2
Car	17.3	17.3	23.5	20.0	26.1	14.4	17.3
School bus	45.9	39.5	19.2	13.1	23.9	49.2	57.3
Public bus	1.1	1.2	2.4	3.6	1.5	0.6	0.8
Bicycle	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.9	2.4	2.6	2.2
Other means and not reported	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Living away from home and NA	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
Distance traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	40.1	45.6	57.7	63.7	53.1	39.8	30.3
1 mile	11.6	12.7	13.3	13.8	12.9	12.5	9.5
2 miles	13.6	14.3	11.6	8.4	14.1	15.9	12.0
3 to 4 miles	14.5	13.2	8.7	7.0	10.0	15.4	16.7
5 to 9 miles	13.6	9.8	6.0	5.0	6.8	11.5	20.4
10 to 14 miles	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.3	6.7
15 miles or more	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.7	4.3
Median (miles)	1.9	1.3	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.8	2.8
Time traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 minutes	56.8	61.4	70.4	72.0	69.3	57.1	48.7
15 to 29 minutes	26.8	27.0	21.6	21.0	22.0	29.6	26.6
30 to 59 minutes	14.4	10.6	7.0	5.9	7.9	12.3	21.1
60 minutes or more	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	3.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Means of Transportation to School, for Elementary and High School Students, by Residence and Race: October 1978—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Grade, race, means, distance, and time	United States	Metropolitan areas					Nonmetropolitan areas
		Total	Central cities			Outside central cities	
			Total	In SMSA's of 1 million or more	In SMSA's of less than 1 million		
Black							
Means of transportation to school:							
Total	4,357	3,221	2,405	1,528	87	816	1,135
Walk	1,985	1,763	1,426	1,036	391	337	222
Car	416	319	229	132	98	90	97
School bus	1,700	914	560	218	342	354	786
Public	149	139	129	107	22	10	11
Bicycle	13	8	3	3	-	5	5
Other means and not reported	15	11	11	8	3	-	4
Living away from home and NA	78	66	45	26	21	20	12
Percent distribution:							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	45.6	54.7	59.3	67.8	44.6	41.3	19.6
Car	9.5	9.9	9.5	8.6	11.2	11.0	8.5
School bus	39.0	28.4	23.3	14.3	39.0	43.4	69.3
Public bus	3.4	4.3	5.4	7.0	2.5	1.2	1.0
Bicycle	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.6	0.4
Other means and not reported	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	-	0.4
Living away from home and NA	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1
Distance traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	46.8	54.1	57.4	64.0	45.8	44.3	26.6
1 mile	11.2	11.4	11.1	10.9	11.3	12.1	10.9
2 miles	11.6	10.1	9.3	7.7	12.1	12.6	15.8
3 to 4 miles	12.9	11.7	10.5	8.9	13.2	15.4	16.2
5 to 9 miles	11.8	9.2	8.3	6.4	11.5	11.6	19.3
10 to 14 miles	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.9	7.9
15 miles or more	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.8	3.3	1.1	3.3
Median (miles)	1.3	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.4	1.5	2.8
Time traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 minutes	55.7	61.4	61.8	67.0	52.7	60.0	39.7
15 to 29 minutes	26.6	24.3	23.7	21.8	27.1	26.1	32.9
30 to 59 minutes	15.5	12.7	12.3	9.5	17.2	13.8	23.6
60 minutes or more	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	3.1	-	3.8
ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOL							
All Races							
Means of transportation to school:							
Total	15,475	10,315	4,048	2,096	1,952	6,267	5,160
Walk	3,218	2,430	1,139	643	496	1,291	788
Car	4,642	2,973	1,139	348	791	1,835	1,668
School bus	5,767	3,276	640	211	429	2,636	2,491
Public bus	1,105	1,077	904	778	127	172	28
Bicycle	209	167	54	27	27	113	42
Other means and not reported	100	66	36	20	16	30	33
Living away from home and NA	434	326	136	68	67	190	108
Percent distribution:							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	20.8	23.6	28.1	30.7	25.4	20.6	15.3
Car	30.0	28.8	28.1	16.6	40.5	29.3	32.3
School bus	37.3	31.8	15.8	10.1	22.0	42.1	48.3
Public bus	7.1	10.4	22.3	37.1	6.5	2.7	0.5
Bicycle	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.8
Other means and not reported	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Living away from home and NA	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.1
Distance traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	20.3	21.5	23.7	24.8	22.6	20.0	18.0
1 mile	12.2	13.7	16.2	17.1	15.1	12.2	9.2
2 miles	17.2	19.3	19.9	18.6	21.2	19.0	13.0
3 to 4 miles	19.9	20.9	20.2	17.6	23.0	21.3	18.0
5 to 9 miles	19.8	17.4	15.0	16.0	14.0	18.9	24.4
10 to 14 miles	6.4	4.6	3.4	3.8	3.0	5.4	10.0
15 miles or more	4.2	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.0	3.1	7.5
Median (miles)	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.9
Time traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 minutes	45.2	46.1	44.1	35.2	53.7	47.4	43.5
15 to 29 minutes	34.4	36.0	35.5	37.3	33.6	36.3	31.3
30 to 59 minutes	17.3	15.7	17.8	23.5	11.6	14.4	20.5
60 minutes or more	3.0	2.2	2.6	4.1	1.0	1.9	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Means of Transportation to School, for Elementary and High School Students, by Residence and Race: October 1978—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Grade, race, means, distance, and time	United States	Metropolitan areas					Nonmetropolitan areas
		Total	Central cities			Outside central cities	
			Total	In SMSA's of 1 million or more	In SMSA's of less than 1 million		
ENROLLED IN HIGH SCHOOL--Continued							
White							
Means of transportation to school:							
Total	12,897	8,423	2,657	1,169	1,488	5,765	4,474
Walk	2,560	1,874	689	351	338	1,185	686
Car	4,303	2,739	986	298	689	1,752	1,564
School bus	4,833	2,793	406	117	290	2,387	2,040
Public bus	555	530	407	328	79	12[a]	25
Bicycle	194	158	51	24	27	10/	36
Other means and not reported	96	63	33	17	16	30	32
Living away from home and NA	355	265	84	35	50	181	90
Percent distribution:							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	19.8	22.2	25.9	30.0	22.7	20.6	15.3
Car	33.4	32.5	37.1	25.5	46.3	30.4	35.0
School bus	37.5	33.2	15.3	10.0	19.5	41.4	45.6
Public bus	4.3	6.3	15.3	28.1	5.3	2.1	0.6
Bicycle	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.8
Other means and not reported	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.7
Living away from home and NA	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.0
Distance traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	20.3	21.1	23.6	25.7	22.0	20.0	18.6
1 mile	11.8	13.2	15.4	17.0	14.1	12.2	9.2
2 miles	17.7	20.1	22.3	20.7	23.5	19.1	13.2
3 to 4 miles	19.6	21.0	20.5	15.5	24.3	21.3	17.0
5 to 9 miles	20.0	17.3	13.9	15.1	12.9	18.9	24.9
10 to 14 miles	6.6	4.8	3.4	4.4	2.6	5.5	9.9
15 miles or more	4.1	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.7	3.1	7.2
Median (miles)	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.9
Time traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 minutes	47.6	48.7	50.8	42.1	57.6	47.8	45.6
15 to 29 minutes	33.9	35.6	33.8	35.9	32.3	36.5	30.7
30 to 59 minutes	15.8	13.8	13.8	18.8	9.8	13.8	19.6
60 minutes or more	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.3	0.4	1.9	4.1
Black							
Means of transportation to school:							
Total	2,276	1,660	1,261	844	417	399	615
Walk	590	500	413	272	141	87	91
Car	260	171	122	41	81	48	90
School bus	861	439	223	89	134	216	422
Public bus	496	493	453	410	43	40	2
Bicycle	5	1	-	-	-	1	4
Other means and not reported	3	3	3	3	-	-	-
Living away from home and NA	60	54	47	29	17	7	7
Percent distribution:							
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Walk	25.9	30.1	32.8	32.2	33.8	21.8	14.8
Car	11.4	10.3	9.7	4.9	19.4	12.0	14.6
School bus	37.8	26.4	17.7	10.5	32.1	54.1	68.6
Public bus	21.8	29.7	35.9	48.6	10.3	10.0	0.3
Bicycle	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.7
Other means and not reported	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	-	-
Living away from home and NA	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.1	1.8	1.1
Distance traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 mile	20.1	23.0	24.2	24.0	24.6	19.4	12.9
1 mile	14.3	16.3	17.3	17.3	16.9	13.4	8.9
2 miles	14.4	14.9	14.8	15.4	13.8	15.2	12.9
3 to 4 miles	21.8	20.9	20.2	21.0	18.3	22.7	24.1
5 to 9 miles	18.7	18.0	17.4	16.4	19.3	19.9	20.6
10 to 14 miles	5.8	3.9	3.5	3.0	4.5	5.2	10.7
15 miles or more	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.4	4.1	9.9
Median (miles)	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.1
Time traveled:[1]							
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 minutes	31.1	32.4	30.1	26.1	38.1	39.7	27.6
15 to 29 minutes	37.8	37.9	38.8	38.7	39.1	34.8	37.5
30 to 59 minutes	26.1	25.9	26.8	30.3	19.2	22.9	26.6
60 minutes or more	5.0	3.8	4.3	4.7	3.4	2.3	8.4

[1] Distance and time traveled are shown for those fully reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 342.

Table 21. Percent Single, for Persons 15 to 24 Years Old, by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: 1980, 1970, and 1960

(Data for 1980--noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970--resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; and 1960--resident population)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black		
	1980	1970	1960	1980	1970	1960	1980	1970	1960[1]
Male, 15 to 24 years[2]	83.2	80.9	79.5	82.1	80.5	79.2	89.9	83.9	81.3
15 to 17 years[2]	99.4	99.4	99.0	99.4	99.3	99.0	99.4	99.5	98.9
18 years	97.4	95.1	94.6	97.0	94.6	94.5	99.9	98.2	94.7
19 years	90.7	89.9	87.1	90.0	89.4	87.0	94.8	93.4	88.0
20 to 24 years	68.6	54.7	53.1	66.9	54.4	52.6	79.0	56.1	57.1
20 years	86.0	78.3	75.8	85.2	78.3	75.6	90.2	75.1	77.2
21 years	77.4	66.2	63.4	76.2	65.7	63.0	85.7	67.4	66.4
22 years	69.4	52.3	51.6	67.2	51.8	51.1	83.2	56.9	55.8
23 years	58.5	42.1	40.5	56.5	41.9	39.8	73.1	41.1	45.3
24 years	49.5	33.2	33.4	47.8	33.3	32.5	57.0	31.3	39.8
Female, 15 to 24 years[2]	70.5	67.2	62.6	68.6	66.4	62.2	82.4	72.3	65.3
15 to 17 years[2]	97.0	97.3	94.6	96.7	97.1	94.7	98.3	98.2	93.9
18 years	88.0	82.0	75.6	87.3	82.1	75.5	93.6	81.2	76.4
19 years	77.5	68.8	59.7	75.7	68.7	59.4	88.2	66.2	61.7
20 to 24 years	50.2	35.8	28.4	47.2	34.6	27.4	68.7	43.5	35.4
20 years	66.5	56.9	46.0	63.9	56.7	45.2	82.3	55.5	51.4
21 years	59.7	43.9	34.6	56.8	43.4	33.7	77.4	48.9	41.3
22 years	48.1	33.5	25.6	45.8	31.6	24.5	62.5	45.9	33.7
23 years	41.8	22.4	19.4	37.8	20.7	18.3	64.2	35.1	27.0
24 years	33.5	17.9	15.7	30.5	17.0	14.6	54.3	23.8	23.3

[1]Black and other races.
[2]Figures for 1970 and 1960 include persons 14 years of age.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 287 and 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Chapter D, U.S. Summary.

Table 22. Living Arrangements and Presence of Parents, for Persons Under 18 Years Old, by Race: 1980 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Data for 1980: noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks; 1970: resident population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were householders or wives in families or subfamilies)

Living arrangements and presence of parents	All races			White			Black		
	Total, under 18 years	Under 15 years[1]	15 to 17 years[1]	Total, under 18 years	Under 15 years[1]	15 to 17 years[1]	Total, under 18 years	Under 15 years[1]	15 to 17 years[1]
1980									
All persons	61,744	49,902	11,842	50,991	41,095	9,896	9,290	7,577	1,713
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In households	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.5	98.9
Living with both parents	76.6	77.2	73.8	82.7	83.5	79.6	42.2	42.6	40.2
Living with one parent only	19.7	19.2	21.8	15.1	14.6	17.1	45.8	44.9	49.7
Mother only	18.0	17.8	19.1	13.5	13.2	14.4	43.8	43.1	46.8
Father only	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.6	1.3	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.9
Living with neither parent	3.5	3.4	4.1	2.0	1.8	3.1	11.5	12.0	9.0
Not in households	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1
1970									
All persons	69,458	53,864	15,594	59,026	45,644	13,382	9,483	7,444	2,039
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In households	98.9	99.1	98.3	99.0	99.1	98.5	98.3	98.7	97.1
Living with both parents	84.9	85.8	81.4	89.2	90.1	85.9	58.1	59.6	52.5
Living with one parent only	11.8	11.2	13.8	8.7	8.1	10.7	31.6	30.7	35.0
Mother only	10.7	10.4	11.9	7.8	7.4	9.0	29.3	28.7	31.6
Father only	1.1	0.8	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.4
Living with neither parent	2.2	2.0	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	8.6	8.4	9.7
Not in households	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. and unpublished Current Population Survey data.

[1]Figures for 1970 include persons 14 years of age.

Table 23. Living Arrangement, Presence of Parents, and Marital Status of Mother, for Persons Under 18 Years Old, by Race and Spanish Origin: March 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Excludes persons under 18 years old who were householders or wives in families and subfamilies. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age	Total, under 18 years	In households								Not in households
		Total	Living with both parents	Living with mother only					Living with father only	Living with neither parents	
				Total[1]	Mother single	Mother separated	Mother widowed	Mother divorced			
NUMBER											
All Races											
Total, under 18 years...	61,744	61,602	47,286	11,131	1,721	3,016	1,260	4,630	1,031	2,153	142
Under 15 years...	49,902	49,797	38,545	8,868	1,620	2,461	789	3,584	710	1,673	105
15 to 17 years...	11,842	11,805	8,741	2,263	101	555	471	1,046	321	480	37
White											
Total, under 18 years...	50,991	50,904	42,187	6,869	501	1,587	852	3,553	819	1,029	86
Under 15 years...	41,095	41,026	34,309	5,441	476	1,352	519	2,781	543	723	68
15 to 17 years...	9,896	9,878	7,878	1,428	25	235	333	772	266	306	18
Black											
Total, under 18 years...	9,290	9,234	3,917	4,070	1,193	1,392	374	1,008	183	1,065	56
Under 15 years...	7,577	7,540	3,228	3,269	1,118	1,076	247	746	133	910	37
15 to 17 years...	1,713	1,694	689	801	75	316	127	262	50	155	19
Spanish Origin[2]											
Total, under 18 years...	5,438	5,435	4,138	1,035	210	374	80	311	80	182	3
Under 15 years...	4,682	4,682	3,613	877	194	326	54	252	61	132	-
15 to 17 years...	756	753	525	158	16	48	26	59	19	50	3
PERCENT											
All Races											
Total, under 18 years...	100.0	99.8	76.6	18.0	2.8	4.9	2.0	7.5	1.7	3.5	0.2
Under 15 years...	100.0	99.8	77.2	17.8	3.2	4.9	1.6	7.2	1.4	3.4	0.2
15 to 17 years...	100.0	99.7	73.8	19.1	0.9	4.7	4.0	8.8	2.7	4.1	0.3
White											
Total, under 18 years...	100.0	99.8	82.7	13.5	1.0	3.1	1.7	7.0	1.6	2.0	0.2
Under 15 years...	100.0	99.8	83.5	13.2	1.2	3.3	1.3	6.8	1.3	1.8	0.2
15 to 17 years...	100.0	99.8	79.6	14.4	0.3	2.4	3.4	7.8	2.7	3.1	0.2
Black											
Total, under 18 years...	100.0	99.4	42.2	43.8	12.8	15.0	4.0	10.9	2.0	11.5	0.6
Under 15 years...	100.0	99.5	42.6	43.1	14.8	14.2	3.3	9.8	1.8	12.0	0.5
15 to 17 years...	100.0	98.9	40.2	46.8	4.4	18.4	7.4	15.3	2.9	9.0	1.1
Spanish Origin[2]											
Total, under 18 years...	100.0	99.9	76.1	19.0	3.9	6.9	1.5	5.7	1.5	3.3	0.1
Under 15 years...	100.0	100.0	77.2	18.7	4.1	7.0	1.2	5.4	1.3	2.8	-
15 to 17 years...	100.0	99.6	69.4	20.9	2.1	6.3	3.4	7.8	2.5	6.6	0.4

[1] Includes those living with a mother who was "married, husband absent" (including separated), not shown separately.
[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. .

Table 24. Living Arrangements of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old, by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin: March 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Living arrangement	All races		White		Black		Spanish origin[1]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 18 to 24 years	13,843	14,430	11,946	12,192	1,614	1,935	935	951
In families	11,384	12,318	9,750	10,338	1,397	1,718	760	846
Family householder, no spouse present	182	705	144	410	31	284	21	80
Husband in husband-wife family	2,763	(X)	2,558	(X)	178	(X)	216	(X)
Wife in husband-wife family	(X)	4,718	(X)	4,294	(X)	336	(X)	326
Other family member	8,439	6,895	7,048	5,634	1,188	1,098	523	440
Not in families[2]	2,459	2,112	2,197	1,854	218	217	176	105
Nonfamily householder	1,512	1,131	1,362	995	123	121	79	33
Secondary individual	908	876	801	768	89	84	91	54
In household	844	822	757	727	72	71	86	51
In group quarters	64	54	44	41	17	13	5	3
PERCENT								
Total, 18 to 24 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	82.2	85.4	81.6	84.8	86.6	88.8	81.3	89.0
Family householder, no spouse present	1.3	4.9	1.2	3.4	1.9	14.7	2.2	8.4
Husband in husband-wife family	20.0	(X)	21.4	(X)	11.0	(X)	23.1	(X)
Wife in husband-wife family	(X)	32.7	(X)	35.2	(X)	17.4	(X)	34.3
Other family member	61.0	47.8	59.0	46.2	73.6	56.7	55.9	46.3
Not in families[2]	17.8	14.6	18.4	15.2	13.5	11.2	18.8	11.0
Nonfamily householder	10.9	7.8	11.4	8.2	7.6	6.3	8.4	3.5
Secondary individual	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.3	5.5	4.3	9.7	5.7
In household	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.0	4.5	3.7	9.2	5.4
In group quarters	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2]Includes persons in unrelated sub-families, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No.

Table 25. Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Wives 18 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1967 to 1979

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations)

Race and year	Average births to date	Average lifetime births expected	Percent by number of lifetime births expected					
			Total	None	1	2	3	4 or more
ALL RACES								
1979	852	2,164	100.0	5.2	11.8	54.9	20.9	7.1
1978	828	2,166	100.0	5.4	12.4	54.4	19.6	8.2
1977	803	2,137	100.0	5.3	12.6	55.9	18.9	7.3
1976	818	2,141	100.0	4.7	12.0	57.2	19.4	6.6
1975	819	2,173	100.0	4.1	11.2	58.2	19.4	7.0
1973	895	2,262	100.0	4.0	9.6	56.2	21.1	9.2
1971	952	2,375	100.0	4.0	8.4	51.6	23.7	12.3
1967	1,173	2,852	100.0	1.3	6.1	37.1	29.8	25.7
WHITE								
1979	821	2,145	100.0	5.4	11.8	55.5	20.8	6.5
1978	789	2,139	100.0	5.5	12.2	55.8	18.9	7.6
1977	773	2,140	100.0	5.3	12.3	56.4	18.5	7.5
1976	776	2,127	100.0	5.0	11.9	58.1	18.7	6.4
1975	774	2,147	100.0	4.4	11.2	58.8	19.3	6.3
1973	848	2,262	100.0	4.1	8.6	57.5	20.8	9.0
1971	910	2,353	100.0	4.1	8.2	52.6	23.9	11.4
1967	1,116	2,859	100.0	1.3	5.7	37.5	29.6	25.9
BLACK								
1979	1,235	2,361	100.0	3.7	10.3	30.1	23.0	12.9
1978	1,337	2,461	100.0	4.2	15.4	38.0	27.1	15.3
1977	1,187	2,092	100.0	5.1	16.7	50.1	22.7	5.4
1976	1,309	2,303	100.0	2.8	13.6	47.2	26.9	9.5
1975	1,371	2,489	100.0	1.1	9.4	52.0	22.4	15.1
1973	1,369	2,256	100.0	2.8	19.3	43.8	23.9	10.3
1971	1,370	2,623	100.0	3.0	10.8	41.7	21.1	23.2
1967	1,787	2,787	100.0	0.9	9.6	33.1	32.0	24.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 358, 341, 325, 308, 301, 265, 263, and 211.

Table 26. Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected, for Single Women 18 to 24 Years Old, by Race and Spanish Origin: 1979

(Civilian noninstitutional population. Data limited to women reporting on birth expectations)

Race and age	Single women (thousands)	Births to date per 1,000 women	Lifetime births expected					
			Per 1,000 women	Percent distribution				
				Total	None	1	2	3 or more
ALL RACES								
Total, 18 to 24 years	5,480	177	1,993	100.0	16.6	10.8	47.8	24.8
18 to 21 years	3,910	128	1,998	100.0	15.1	9.9	48.8	26.2
22 to 24 years	1,570	301	1,769	100.0	20.2	13.2	45.2	21.4
WHITE								
Total, 18 to 24 years	4,490	79	1,943	100.0	17.6	8.4	49.0	25.0
18 to 21 years	3,273	57	2,026	100.0	15.5	7.7	50.0	26.8
22 to 24 years	1,217	138	1,721	100.0	23.1	10.2	46.5	20.2
BLACK								
Total, 18 to 24 years	890	669	1,865	100.0	12.4	23.5	41.0	23.5
18 to 21 years	575	529	1,828	100.0	13.4	22.3	43.0	21.9
22 to 24 years	315	924	1,933	100.0	10.3	25.6	37.4	26.6
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]								
Total, 18 to 24 years	307	248	1,798	100.0	16.0	15.3	51.8	17.3
18 to 21 years	218	174	1,862	100.0	15.1	15.1	50.5	19.3
22 to 24 years	89	427	1,640	100.0	17.9	15.6	54.8	11.6

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 358.

Table 27. Children Ever Born and Percent Childless, for Ever-Married Women 15 to 24 Years Old, by Race: 1979, 1976, 1970, and 1960

(Civilian noninstitutional population for 1979 and 1976; resident population for 1970 and 1960. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races		White		Black		Year	All races		White		Black	
	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years		15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women:							Percent childless:						
1979	649	919	630	879	(B)	1,325	1979	48.5	40.5	49.6	42.4	(B)	21.4
1976	548	897	500	835	1,021	1,444	1976	55.1	41.7	57.8	44.2	26.6	19.8
1970	633	1,064	574	998	1,029	1,627	1970	50.7	35.9	53.7	37.7	31.0	20.8
1960	792	1,441	729	1,370	1,258	2,030	1960	43.6	24.2	46.0	25.0	25.3	17.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 358 and 308.

Table 28. Out-of-Wedlock Birth Ratios and Rates, for Women Under 25 Years Old, by Race: 1950 to 1978

(Resident population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race and age of mother	Out-of-wedlock births as percent of total births					Out-of-wedlock births per 1,000 single, widowed, or divorced women				
	1978	1975	1970	1960	1950	1978	1975	1970	1960	1950
ALL RACES										
Under 15 years	87.3	87.0	80.8	67.9	63.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	44.1	38.2	29.5	14.8	13.3	25.4	24.2	22.4	15.3	12.6
20 to 24 years	16.4	12.3	8.9	4.8	3.8	36.1	31.6	38.4	39.7	21.3
WHITE										
Under 15 years	73.1	71.0	57.9	47.5	41.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	28.9	22.9	17.1	7.2	6.2	13.8	12.1	10.9	6.6	5.1
20 to 24 years	8.4	6.1	5.2	2.2	1.8	18.5	15.7	22.5	18.2	10.0
BLACK AND OTHER RACES										
Under 15 years	97.4	99.1	94.2	82.2	74.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
15 to 19 years	80.3	74.7	61.4	42.2	35.8	83.9	88.1	90.8	76.5	68.5
20 to 24 years	48.7	40.0	29.3	20.0	15.9	107.6	103.8	120.9	166.5	105.4

Source: National Center of Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Annual Issues 1950, 1960, 1970, 1975, and Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Advance Report, Final Natality Statistics, 1978, Vol. 29, No. 1 (Supplement), 1980.

Table 29. Infant Mortality Rates, by Race and Sex: 1950 to 1978

(Rates for deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births in specified group)

Year	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1978[1]	13.8	15.3	12.2	12.0	13.4	10.6	21.1	23.1	18.9
1975[1]	16.1	17.9	14.2	14.2	15.9	12.3	24.2	26.2	22.2
1970[1]	20.0	22.4	17.5	17.8	20.0	15.4	30.9	34.2	27.5
1965	24.7	27.7	21.5	21.5	24.4	18.5	40.3	44.4	36.2
1960	26.0	29.3	22.6	22.9	26.0	19.6	43.2	47.9	38.5
1955	26.4	29.6	23.0	23.6	26.7	20.3	42.8	46.9	38.6
1950	29.2	32.8	25.5	26.8	30.2	23.1	44.5	48.9	39.9

[1]Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center of Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 29, No. 6, and Vol. 25, No. 11; and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1970, 1965, 1960, 1955, and 1950.

Table 30. Death Rates for Persons 1 to 24 Years Old, by Race and Sex: 1950 to 1978

(Rates per 1,000 population in specified group)

Race and year	1 to 4 years			5 to 14 years			15 to 24 years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ALL RACES									
1978[1]	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6
1977[1]	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6
1975[1]	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.8	0.6
1970[1]	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.7
1965	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.6	0.6
1960	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
1955	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.7
1950	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9
WHITE									
1978[1]	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.6
1977[1]	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.6
1975[1]	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.6
1970[1]	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.6
1965	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.6
1960	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.5
1955	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.6
1950	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.7
ALL OTHER									
1978[1]	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.0	0.8
1977[1]	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.8
1975[1]	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.9
1970[1]	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.0	3.0	1.1
1965	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.2	1.0
1960	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.1
1955	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.3	1.3
1950	2.5	2.7	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.5	2.9	2.2

[1]Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 29, No. 6, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1960, Vol. II.

Table 31. Death Rates for the Four Leading Causes, for Persons 1 to 24 Years Old, by Sex and Race: 1978 and 1950

(Rates per 100,000 estimated population in specified group. Leading causes of death are as of 1978)

Year, age, and cause of death	All races			White			Black and other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1978									
Total, 1 to 4 years	69.2	78.2	59.9	62.7	71.7	53.3	99.0	108.1	89.7
Accidents	28.8	33.6	23.8	26.2	31.1	21.0	40.7	44.9	36.4
Motor vehicle accidents	10.6	11.6	9.4	9.9	11.0	8.6	13.8	14.6	13.1
All other accidents	18.2	21.9	14.3	16.3	20.1	12.3	26.9	30.3	23.3
Congenital anomalies	8.4	9.0	7.9	8.4	9.4	7.5	8.5	7.2	9.7
Malignant neoplasms	4.9	5.5	4.3	5.2	5.7	4.6	3.8	4.6	3.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	5.1	5.3	5.0
Total, 5 to 14 years	33.9	41.4	26.1	32.2	39.2	25.0	41.9	52.3	31.5
Accidents	17.2	23.2	11.1	16.6	22.2	10.7	20.5	28.2	12.6
Motor vehicle accidents	8.8	11.2	6.3	8.9	11.3	6.4	8.4	10.9	5.8
All other accidents	8.4	11.9	4.8	7.7	10.8	4.4	12.0	17.3	6.8
Malignant neoplasms	4.2	4.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.7	3.5
Congenital anomalies	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.2	2.7
Homicide	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.9	2.3	2.0
Total, 15 to 24 years	117.5	173.5	60.9	113.9	168.5	58.1	137.6	201.9	75.9
Accidents	64.5	100.5	28.0	67.7	105.0	29.6	46.6	74.9	19.5
Motor vehicle accidents	46.4	70.5	22.1	49.9	75.4	23.8	27.1	42.4	12.4
All other accidents	18.1	30.1	5.9	17.8	29.6	5.7	19.5	32.5	7.0
Homicide	13.2	20.4	5.9	8.3	12.4	4.5	40.6	66.0	16.1
Suicide	12.4	20.0	4.7	13.0	20.8	5.0	8.9	14.8	3.2
Malignant neoplasms	6.3	7.7	4.9	6.3	7.6	4.9	6.3	8.2	4.5
1950									
Total, 1 to 4 years	139.4	151.7	126.7	124.1	135.5	112.2	250.8	271.2	230.3
Accidents	36.8	42.6	30.9	33.4	39.5	27.0	61.7	65.0	58.3
Motor vehicle accidents	11.5	13.0	10.0	11.7	13.2	10.1	10.6	11.7	9.4
All other accidents	25.3	29.5	20.9	21.7	26.3	17.0	51.1	53.3	48.9
Drowning	4.9	7.1	2.7	5.3	7.7	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.4
Fire	7.7	7.1	8.4	5.2	4.8	5.6	26.4	24.3	28.6
Falls	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.2
Congenital anomalies	11.1	11.6	10.5	11.2	11.6	10.7	10.3	11.8	8.8
Malignant neoplasms	11.7	12.5	10.8	12.2	13.1	11.3	7.7	8.2	7.1
Influenza and Pneumonia	18.9	20.1	17.8	14.6	15.3	13.9	50.4	55.1	45.6
Total, 5 to 14 years	60.1	70.9	48.9	56.4	67.2	45.1	86.0	97.1	75.0
Accidents	22.7	31.5	13.5	21.5	30.1	12.5	31.1	41.8	20.4
Motor vehicle accidents	8.8	11.9	5.7	8.9	12.0	5.6	8.6	10.8	6.4
All other accidents	13.8	19.7	7.8	12.6	18.1	6.9	22.5	31.0	14.0
Drowning	4.4	7.3	1.5	4.1	6.6	1.5	6.9	12.6	1.2
Fire	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	7.2	4.9	9.5
Falls	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Malignant neoplasms	6.7	7.4	6.0	7.0	7.6	6.3	4.9	5.7	4.0
Congenital anomalies	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9
Homicide	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.8	1.2
Total, 15 to 24 years	128.1	167.9	89.1	111.7	152.4	71.5	251.3	289.9	216.4
Accidents	54.8	92.4	18.2	54.4	91.8	17.6	57.9	97.4	22.1
Motor vehicle accidents	34.4	56.7	12.6	35.3	58.3	12.6	27.4	44.3	12.1
All other accidents	20.4	35.7	5.6	19.1	33.4	5.0	30.5	53.1	10.0
Poisoning	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	0.8
Drowning	4.2	7.6	0.8	3.5	6.3	0.8	9.2	17.9	1.4
Fire	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	4.0	4.3	3.7
Homicide	6.3	9.6	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.3	35.1	56.5	15.8
Suicide	4.5	6.5	2.6	4.7	6.6	2.7	3.4	5.3	1.7
Malignant neoplasms	8.6	9.7	7.6	8.7	9.9	7.5	8.2	7.7	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished 1978 National Center for Health Statistics data, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1950, Vols. I and II.

Table 32. Immunization of Children 1 to 4 Years Old: 1966 to 1979

(Noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	Percent of children adequately immunized against--				
	Diptheria-tetanus-pertussis (3 or more doses)	Polio (3 or more oral doses)	Measles	Rubella	Mumps
1979	65.4	59.1	63.5	62.7	55.4
1978	68.0	61.4	62.8	61.7	51.1
1977	69.5	60.1	63.1	59.4	48.1
1976	71.4	61.6	65.9	61.7	48.3
1975	75.2	64.8	65.5	61.9	44.4
1974	73.9	63.1	64.5	59.8	39.4
1973	72.6	60.4	61.2	55.6	34.7
1972	75.6	62.9	62.2	56.9	(NA)
1971	78.7	67.3	61.0	51.2	(NA)
1970	76.1	65.9	57.2	37.2	(NA)
1968	76.5	68.3	58.8	(NA)	(NA)
1966	74.5	70.2	45.4	(NA)	(NA)

Note: Bases may be obtained from report cited in source note below.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Center for Disease Control, United States Immunization Survey, 1979, 1978, 1977, and 1975.

Table 33. Physician and Dental Visits of Persons Under 25 Years Old, by Sex: 1979

(Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Age, type of visit, and sex	Total[1] (thousands)	Time interval since last visit (percent)						Average visits per person per year
		Total	Under 6 months	6 to 11 months	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 years and over	Never	
UNDER 17 YEARS OLD									
Physician Visit									
Both sexes	58,250	100.0	57.9	17.7	13.7	7.4	1.7	0.3	4.1
Male	29,714	100.0	58.0	18.0	13.6	7.3	1.6	0.3	4.2
Female	28,537	100.0	57.8	17.5	13.8	7.5	1.9	0.3	4.1
Dental Visit									
Both sexes	58,250	100.0	36.4	14.5	10.5	6.2	1.7	29.6	1.6
Male	29,714	100.0	35.6	14.4	10.8	6.5	1.8	30.0	1.5
Female	28,537	100.0	37.3	14.6	10.3	5.8	1.6	29.3	1.7
17 TO 24 YEARS OLD									
Physician Visit									
Both sexes	32,003	100.0	56.7	17.4	12.0	10.0	2.5	0.2	4.3
Male	15,603	100.0	46.8	19.3	14.9	13.4	3.6	*0.2	3.2
Female	16,400	100.0	66.1	15.6	9.3	6.8	1.4	*0.1	5.4
Dental Visit									
Both sexes	32,003	100.0	36.5	18.3	17.8	15.7	6.8	3.2	1.6
Male	15,603	100.0	33.6	17.6	17.9	17.1	7.9	3.9	1.3
Female	16,400	100.0	39.2	18.9	17.7	14.5	5.6	2.5	1.9

*Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision (more than 30 percent relative standard error).

[1] Includes a small number of persons reporting that the timing of last visit was unknown, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, Current Estimates from the Health Interview Survey, United States, 1979.

Table 34. Activity Limitation of Persons 5 to 17 Years Old: 1976

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Characteristic	Total with activity limitation[1] (thousands)	Percent reporting specified health conditions[2]							
		Mentally retarded	Hard of hearing or deaf		Speech impairment	Serious difficulty in seeing or blind	Seriously emotionally disturbed	Crippled (orthopedic handicap)	All other health conditions
			Total	Deaf					
Total, 3 to 17 years	3,403	7.5	7.4	2.0	7.4	5.8	4.0	8.0	67.3
In families	3,353	7.2	7.5	2.0	7.4	5.8	3.7	7.9	67.6
SEX									
Male	1,960	7.8	7.7	1.9	8.8	5.7	3.8	7.9	66.2
Female	1,443	7.1	7.0	2.2	5.7	6.0	4.2	8.2	68.8
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total	3,403	7.5	7.4	2.0	7.4	5.8	4.0	8.0	67.3
White	2,781	7.4	7.9	2.1	7.6	5.7	3.9	8.8	66.6
In families	2,738	7.1	8.0	2.2	7.5	5.6	3.7	8.7	66.9
Black	565	7.2	4.8	1.5	6.7	6.7	4.0	4.3	71.0
In families	559	7.2	4.8	1.5	6.8	6.6	3.8	4.1	71.1
Spanish origin[3]	176	8.5	7.4	2.4	6.5	5.3	2.6	9.5	61.5
In families	175	8.5	7.4	2.4	6.5	5.3	2.6	9.5	61.4
POVERTY STATUS									
Total	3,403	7.5	7.4	2.0	7.4	5.8	4.0	8.0	67.3
In families:									
All families	3,353	7.2	7.5	2.0	7.4	5.8	3.7	7.9	67.6
In poverty	729	7.4	8.1	2.1	7.8	8.0	5.5	5.5	64.5
Not in poverty	2,625	7.2	7.3	2.0	7.3	5.2	3.2	8.6	68.5
Male householder	2,544	7.5	7.6	2.2	7.4	5.3	2.8	8.4	67.7
In poverty	303	9.5	11.3	3.1	9.5	8.4	3.9	6.1	58.3
Not in poverty	2,241	7.2	7.1	2.0	7.1	4.9	2.7	8.8	69.0
Female householder	809	6.4	7.0	1.6	7.2	7.3	6.6	6.2	67.5
In poverty	426	5.9	5.8	1.4	6.5	7.7	6.6	5.1	68.9
Not in poverty	384	6.9	8.3	1.8	8.0	6.9	6.5	7.5	65.9
Not in families	50	25.3	3.7	0.5	12.8	8.4	19.9	15.5	43.3

[1]A person has an activity limitation if he (she) is limited in his (her) ability to play with other children; take part in sports, games, or other play activities; or to do regular schoolwork.

[2]Respondents were asked to indicate all the listed conditions that applied to them. Consequently, the sum may exceed 100 percent because some respondents reported more than one condition.

[3]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data for the 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

Table 35. Handicapped Children Receiving Special Services: 1977 to 1980

(In thousands. For school year ending in year shown. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of handicap	1980	1979	1978	1977	Type of handicap	1980	1979	1978	1977
Total children served	4,187	4,036	3,777	3,722	Emotionally disturbed	356	331	289	284
					Deaf and hard of hearing	83	83	87	90
Speech impaired	1,177	1,189	1,227	1,309	Visually handicapped	33	33	36	38
Learning disabilities	1,443	1,281	969	800	Crippled and other health impairments	172	172	224	229
Mentally retarded	850	882	945	972	Multihandicapped	73	65	(1)	(1)

Note: Data cover children 3 to 21 years old; data for 1979 and 1978 are averages of two censuses by State education agencies for school year.

[1]Reported under the condition for which they received the most special education services.

Table 36. Children Under 18 in Families, by Race, Presence of Parents, and Labor Force Status of Mother: March 1980 and March 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces in barracks)

Subject	Age of child, 1980			Age of child, 1970		
	Total, under 18 years	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years	Total, under 18 years	Under 6 years	6 to 17 years
ALL CHILDREN						
Total[1,2]	58,107	17,418	40,689	65,755	19,606	46,149
Mother in labor force	30,663	7,467	23,195	25,544	5,590	19,954
Percent in labor force	52.8	42.9	57.0	38.8	28.5	43.2
Mother not in labor force	26,493	9,771	16,722	39,550	13,923	25,627
Living with both parents	46,829	14,679	32,150	58,399	17,920	40,479
Mother in labor force	24,218	6,186	18,032	21,982	4,947	17,035
Percent in labor force	51.7	42.1	56.1	37.6	27.6	42.1
Mother not in labor force	22,611	8,493	14,118	36,417	12,973	23,444
Living with mother only	10,327	2,559	7,768	6,695	1,593	5,102
Mother in labor force	6,445	1,281	5,164	3,562	643	2,919
Percent in labor force	62.4	50.1	66.5	53.2	40.4	57.2
Mother not in labor force	3,882	1,278	2,604	3,133	950	2,183
WHITE CHILDREN						
Total[2]	49,057	14,762	34,295	56,903	16,940	39,963
Mother in labor force	25,511	6,130	19,380	21,194	4,459	16,735
Percent in labor force	52.0	41.5	56.5	37.2	26.3	41.9
Mother not in labor force	22,780	8,500	14,280	35,244	12,424	22,820
Living with both parents	41,915	13,148	28,767	52,336	15,975	36,361
Mother in labor force	21,235	5,344	15,891	18,865	4,083	14,782
Percent in labor force	50.7	40.6	55.2	36.0	25.6	40.7
Mother not in labor force	20,680	7,804	12,876	33,471	11,892	21,579
Living with mother only	6,376	1,482	4,894	4,102	908	3,194
Mother in labor force	4,275	786	3,490	2,329	376	1,953
Percent in labor force	67.0	53.0	71.3	56.8	41.4	61.1
Mother not in labor force	2,100	697	1,404	1,773	532	1,241
BLACK CHILDREN						
Total[2]	7,815	2,253	5,562	8,054	2,381	5,673
Mother in labor force	4,485	1,159	3,326	4,015	1,031	2,984
Percent in labor force	57.4	51.4	59.8	49.9	43.3	52.6
Mother not in labor force	3,172	1,051	2,121	3,849	1,315	2,534
Living with both parents	3,864	1,182	2,683	5,335	1,683	3,652
Mother in labor force	2,395	68.1	1,714	2,810	775	2,035
Percent in labor force	62.0	57.6	63.9	52.7	46.0	55.7
Mother not in labor force	1,470	501	968	2,525	908	1,617
Living with mother only	3,792	1,028	2,764	2,529	663	1,866
Mother in labor force	2,090	478	1,613	1,205	256	949
Percent in labor force	55.1	46.5	58.4	47.6	38.6	50.9
Mother not in labor force	1,702	550	1,152	1,324	407	917

[1] Children defined as "own" children include never-married sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children of the persons maintaining the family. Excluded are other related children such as grandchildren, nieces, nephews, and cousins, and other unrelated children.
[2] Includes children in families with a father but no mother present, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 100, No. 6, and unpublished 1980 Current Population Survey data.

Table 37. Labor Force Status of Persons 16 to 64 Years Old, by Sex and Age: 1980 to 1990

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Sex and age	Civilian noninstitutional population			Civilian labor force annual averages			Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages[1]		
	1980 actual	Projected		1980 actual	Projected		1980 actual	Projected	
		1985	1990		1985	1990		1985	1990
BOTH SEXES									
16 to 24 years	36,157	33,376	30,017	24,623	24,446	22,607	68.1	73.2	75.3
25 to 64 years	104,095	113,535	121,801	77,075	87,504	96,717	74.0	77.1	79.4
MALE									
Total, 16 to 24 years	17,727	16,364	14,695	13,199	12,592	11,282	74.5	76.9	76.8
16 to 19 years	8,093	6,920	6,521	4,912	4,387	4,216	60.7	63.4	64.7
16 and 17 years	4,092	3,513	3,180	2,051	1,886	1,733	50.1	53.7	54.5
18 and 19 years	4,001	3,407	3,341	2,861	2,501	2,483	71.5	73.4	74.3
20 to 24 years	9,634	9,444	8,174	8,287	8,205	7,066	86.0	86.9	86.4
FEMALE									
Total, 16 to 24 years	18,430	17,012	15,322	11,424	11,854	11,325	62.0	69.7	73.9
16 to 19 years	8,150	6,981	6,560	4,331	4,176	4,194	53.1	59.8	63.9
16 and 17 years	3,973	3,420	3,082	1,739	1,745	1,685	43.8	51.0	54.7
18 and 19 years	4,177	3,561	3,478	2,592	2,431	2,509	62.1	68.3	72.1
20 to 24 years	10,280	10,031	8,762	7,093	7,678	7,131	69.0	76.5	81.4

[1]Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 28, No. 1, Monthly Labor Review Vol. 103, No. 12, and unpublished moderate growth projections.

Table 38. Labor Force and Employment Status of Persons 16 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: 1980, 1976, and 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Annual-average data)

Labor force and employment status	1980		1976		1966	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Civilian noninstitutional population	17,727	18,430	17,134	17,951	12,322	13,911
In civilian labor force	13,199	11,424	12,498	10,418	8,504	6,462
Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	74.5	62.0	72.9	58.0	69.0	46.5
Employed	11,270	9,947	10,646	8,899	7,851	5,833
Unemployed	1,929	1,477	1,852	1,519	653	628
Percent of civilian labor force	14.6	12.9	14.8	14.6	7.7	9.7
Not in labor force	4,528	7,006	4,637	7,533	3,818	7,449

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 28, No. 1; Vol. 24, No. 1; and Handbook of Labor Statistics 1975, BLS Bulletin 1865.

Table 39. Major Occupation Group of Employed Persons 16 to 24 Years Old: 1980 Annual Average

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Occupation group	Male		Female	
	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total employed	4,016	7,254	3,587	6,360
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	16.9	30.5	52.4	67.5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.5	10.8	12.8	14.2
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.4	5.8	3.4	4.7
Sales workers	5.8	5.4	12.2	6.3
Clerical and kindred workers	7.2	8.5	36.0	42.2
Blue-collar workers	52.9	55.8	10.3	13.0
Craft and kindred workers	11.9	21.4	1.2	1.8
Operatives, including transport	18.2	22.8	6.6	9.6
Laborers, except farm	22.8	11.5	2.4	1.6
Service workers	24.0	10.4	35.9	18.8
Private household workers	0.2	(Z)	5.4	1.1
Service workers, except private household	23.8	10.4	30.5	17.7
Farm workers	6.2	3.3	1.5	0.7
Farmers and farm managers	0.5	1.0	(Z)	0.1
Farm laborers and supervisors	5.7	2.3	1.4	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1980 Current Population Survey data.

Table 40. Employment Status of Persons 16 to 24 Years Old Not Enrolled in School, by Selected Characteristics: October 1980

(Numbers in thousands. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Selected characteristics	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force				
		Number	Percent of population	Employed	Unemployed	
					Number	Percent of labor force
16 to 24, not enrolled in school	20,779	16,967	81.7	14,595	2,372	14.0
SEX						
Male	9,917	9,108	91.8	7,744	1,364	15.0
Female	10,862	7,859	72.4	6,851	1,008	12.8
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
White	17,664	14,753	83.5	12,990	1,763	12.0
Black	2,731	1,950	71.4	1,381	569	29.2
Spanish origin[1]	1,634	1,197	73.3	1,036	161	13.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Not high school graduate:						
White	4,066	2,861	70.4	2,240	621	21.7
Black	911	515	56.5	288	227	44.1
Spanish origin[1]	884	593	67.1	489	104	17.5
High school graduate, no college:						
White	9,785	8,381	85.7	7,473	908	10.8
Black	1,366	1,048	76.7	775	273	26.0
Spanish origin[1]	564	451	80.0	400	51	11.3
College, 1 to 3 years:						
White	2,523	2,287	90.6	2,122	165	7.2
Black	354	290	81.9	226	64	22.1
Spanish origin[1]	149	123	82.6	119	4	3.3
College, 4 years or more:						
White	1,289	1,226	95.1	1,156	70	5.7
Black	101	98	97.0	92	6	6.1
Spanish origin[1]	36	33	(B)	29	4	(B)

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1980 Current Population Survey data.

Table 41. Persons 17 to 24 Years Old in the Armed Forces, by Race: 1966 to 1980

(Numbers in thousands. Estimates as of July 1, includes Armed Forces overseas)

Age and year	Number			Percent		
	All races	White	Black	All races	White	Black
17 to 24 years:						
1980	1,124	840	247	100.0	74.8	22.0
1979	1,108	843	231	100.0	76.0	20.9
1978	1,136	890	213	100.0	78.3	18.8
1977	1,156	927	201	100.0	80.2	17.4
1976	1,176	957	196	100.0	81.4	16.7
1975	1,211	991	197	100.0	81.8	16.3
1974	1,256	1,040	198	100.0	82.8	15.8
1973	1,327	1,131	178	100.0	85.2	13.4
1972	1,389	1,214	158	100.0	87.4	11.4
1971	1,730	1,538	174	100.0	88.9	10.1
1970	2,043	1,831	193	100.0	89.6	9.4
1969	2,314	2,073	205	100.0	89.6	8.9
1968	2,290	2,067	191	100.0	90.3	8.3
1967	2,220	2,035	168	100.0	91.7	7.6
1966	1,865	1,699	151	100.0	91.1	8.1
17 to 19 years:						
1980	307	235	63	100.0	76.4	20.4
1979	287	219	59	100.0	76.2	20.6
1978	313	247	56	100.0	78.9	17.9
1977	343	280	55	100.0	81.6	16.0
1976	360	302	53	100.0	83.9	14.7
1975	375	313	57	100.0	83.5	15.2
1974	385	316	65	100.0	82.1	16.9
1973	382	321	57	100.0	84.0	14.9
1972	356	307	46	100.0	86.2	12.9
1971	350	308	39	100.0	88.0	11.1
1970	387	345	39	100.0	89.1	10.1
1969	467	412	47	100.0	88.2	10.1
1968	403	360	37	100.0	89.3	9.2
1967	518	472	46	100.0	91.1	8.9
1966	493	453	36	100.0	91.9	7.3
20 to 24 years:						
1980	817	606	184	100.0	74.2	22.5
1979	821	624	172	100.0	76.0	20.9
1978	823	643	157	100.0	78.1	19.1
1977	813	647	146	100.0	79.6	18.0
1976	816	655	143	100.0	80.3	17.5
1975	836	678	140	100.0	81.1	16.7
1974	871	724	133	100.0	83.1	15.3
1973	945	810	121	100.0	85.7	12.8
1972	1,033	907	112	100.0	87.8	10.8
1971	1,380	1,230	135	100.0	89.1	9.8
1970	1,656	1,486	154	100.0	89.7	9.3
1969	1,847	1,661	158	100.0	89.9	8.6
1968	1,887	1,707	154	100.0	90.5	8.2
1967	1,702	1,563	122	100.0	91.8	7.2
1966	1,372	1,246	115	100.0	90.8	8.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 870, 721, and 519.

Table 42. Total Family Income in 1979, by Type of Family, Number of Related Children Under 18 Years, Race, and Spanish Origin

(Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Families as of March 1980. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Race, type of family, and number of related children	Number (thousands)	Percent	Under $2,500	$2,500 to $4,999	$5,000 to $7,499	$7,500 to $9,999	$10,000 to $12,499	$12,500 to $14,999	$15,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $24,999	$25,000 to $49,999	$50,000 and over	Median income (dols.)	Mean income (dols.)
ALL RACES														
All families[1]	58,426	100.0	2.2	4.8	6.5	7.1	8.3	7.3	15.0	14.4	29.5	5.2	19,661	22,376
No children	26,564	100.0	1.4	4.6	7.5	8.3	9.1	7.8	14.2	12.9	28.7	5.6	19,017	22,397
With children	31,862	100.0	2.8	4.9	5.6	6.1	7.7	6.8	15.6	15.5	30.1	4.8	20,128	(NA)
1 child	12,711	100.0	2.7	4.8	5.4	6.6	8.1	7.1	15.1	15.0	29.9	5.2	20,028	22,423
2 children	11,614	100.0	2.6	4.3	4.8	5.2	7.2	6.6	16.4	16.5	31.9	4.5	20,801	22,782
3 children	4,867	100.0	3.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.4	15.7	16.1	29.6	4.8	20,143	22,426
4 children	1,735	100.0	3.8	6.4	8.1	6.9	8.5	6.2	15.8	14.1	25.9	4.4	18,180	20,980
5 children	599	100.0	3.3	3.8	8.8	9.2	11.7	9.7	13.2	12.7	23.0	4.5	16,220	19,831
6 or more children	334	100.0	5.1	10.4	15.2	9.6	11.0	10.4	10.7	8.4	14.9	4.2	12,203	15,914
Total number of related children	60,983	100.0	3.0	5.2	6.2	6.2	7.7	6.9	15.6	15.3	29.2	4.6	19,732	(NA)
Husband-wife families	48,180	100.0	1.1	2.8	5.0	6.1	7.5	6.9	15.5	15.6	33.5	6.0	21,503	24,285
Total number of related children	48,476	100.0	1.2	1.8	3.4	4.4	6.7	6.7	17.1	17.9	35.2	5.7	22,258	(NA)
Families with female householder, no husband present	8,560	100.0	8.1	15.5	14.5	12.3	12.0	9.2	12.0	7.8	8.1	0.7	9,927	12,067
Total number of related children	11,333	100.0	10.8	19.8	18.1	13.5	11.5	7.8	9.0	4.8	4.4	0.3	7,734	(NA)
WHITE														
All families[1]	51,389	100.0	1.7	3.8	5.7	6.6	8.1	7.3	15.3	15.0	31.0	5.7	20,502	23,288
No children	24,386	100.0	1.2	3.9	7.0	8.0	9.0	7.8	14.2	13.1	29.7	5.9	19,549	22,928
With children	27,003	100.0	2.1	3.6	4.5	5.3	7.2	6.8	16.3	16.5	32.3	5.4	21,173	(NA)
1 child	10,934	100.0	2.0	3.7	4.7	6.0	7.8	7.2	15.5	15.7	31.6	5.8	20,915	23,481
2 children	10,079	100.0	2.0	3.2	3.7	4.4	6.9	6.6	17.0	17.5	33.7	4.8	21,585	23,769
3 children	4,024	100.0	2.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.4	16.8	16.9	32.1	5.6	21,281	23,998
4 children	1,366	100.0	2.4	4.5	5.6	5.4	7.8	5.5	16.7	16.0	30.7	5.3	20,578	23,380
5 children	420	100.0	2.9	2.4	6.2	7.9	10.5	9.3	13.1	15.2	27.1	5.5	19,.56	22,154
6 or more children	190	100.0	4.2	3.7	12.6	6.3	9.5	8.9	16.3	11.6	20.5	6.3	16,578	19,497
Total number of related children	50,566	100.0	2.2	3.7	4.7	5.3	7.2	6.7	16.5	16.6	31.9	5.3	21,058	(NA)
Husband-wife families	44,008	100.0	1.0	2.5	4.7	5.9	7.4	6.9	15.5	15.7	34.1	6.3	21,824	24,695
Total number of related children	42,997	100.0	1.1	1.5	2.9	4.1	6.4	6.3	17.2	18.2	36.2	6.1	22,714	(NA)
Families with female householder, no husband present	5,963	100.0	6.3	12.2	12.9	11.4	12.5	10.3	14.2	9.5	9.8	0.9	11,452	13,445
Total number of related children	6,661	100.0	9.4	17.1	16.0	12.2	12.1	9.3	11.7	6.4	5.5	0.5	9,058	(NA)
BLACK														
All families[1]	6,042	100.0	6.1	13.1	12.8	11.1	10.4	7.4	12.3	9.7	16.1	0.9	11,644	14,604
No children	1,849	100.0	3.4	12.8	12.4	11.3	10.8	8.0	12.9	10.4	16.6	1.4	12,365	15,486
With children	4,193	100.0	7.4	13.3	13.0	11.0	10.2	7.1	12.0	9.4	15.9	0.7	11,317	(NA)
1 child	1,547	100.0	7.4	12.8	10.9	10.7	10.0	6.9	12.8	9.7	17.8	1.0	12,043	14,952
2 children	1,301	100.0	7.4	13.0	12.9	10.5	9.2	6.8	12.2	9.3	17.8	0.8	11,679	14,899
3 children	734	100.0	7.8	14.3	12.7	10.5	10.2	5.6	10.9	12.0	15.9	0.3	11,164	13,875
4 children	322	100.0	9.3	14.0	19.3	13.7	11.8	7.8	12.5	6.9	4.7	-	8,896	10,717
5 children	159	100.0	2.5	6.9	17.0	13.2	15.7	11.9	14.5	6.3	11.3	0.6	11,638	13,510
6 or more children	130	100.0	6.2	21.5	19.2	13.8	11.5	12.3	4.6	2.3	7.7	0.8	7,910	10,048
Total number of related children	9,056	100.0	7.2	13.9	14.4	11.6	10.6	7.6	11.5	8.6	13.8	0.6	10,675	(NA)
Husband-wife families	3,355	100.0	1.7	6.1	8.8	8.6	9.6	8.2	16.4	13.9	25.0	1.5	16,887	18,762
Total number of related children	4,327	100.0	1.5	3.8	7.7	7.6	10.1	9.7	17.9	15.1	25.4	1.3	17,369	(NA)
Families with female householder, no husband present	2,429	100.0	12.6	23.3	18.4	14.8	10.5	6.2	6.4	3.8	3.8	0.1	6,906	8,734
Total number of related children	4,500	100.0	12.9	23.8	21.3	15.7	10.4	5.5	5.2	2.4	2.8	-	6,565	(NA)
SPANISH ORIGIN[2]														
All families[1]	3,100	100.0	3.3	8.9	9.8	9.6	11.3	8.5	15.6	12.3	18.5	2.2	14,569	17,168
No children	844	100.0	2.3	6.6	9.1	9.8	12.0	10.4	14.5	12.3	20.1	3.0	14,954	18,178
With children	2,256	100.0	3.7	9.8	10.1	9.6	11.0	7.8	16.0	12.2	17.8	2.0	14,386	(NA)
1 child	744	100.0	4.4	10.8	10.1	8.2	11.8	8.6	14.9	10.1	19.0	2.2	13,845	16,757
2 children	745	100.0	4.3	9.7	8.1	9.8	8.9	7.4	17.2	13.3	19.0	2.4	15,495	17,518
3 children	429	100.0	2.1	9.3	11.7	9.3	11.0	8.2	15.2	14.7	17.2	1.2	14,521	16,507
4 children	204	100.0	2.9	9.8	11.7	10.7	12.2	6.9	17.1	13.2	13.7	2.0	13,550	16,242
5 children	84	100.0	2.4	8.4	10.8	15.7	20.5	4.8	14.5	8.4	14.5	-	11,578	14,457
6 or more children	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Total number of related children	4,952	100.0	3.5	9.2	10.8	10.3	11.5	7.4	16.3	12.4	16.8	1.6	14,067	(NA)
Husband-wife families	2,373	100.0	1.6	4.4	7.5	9.7	11.5	8.8	17.1	14.4	22.1	2.9	16,836	19,306
Total number of related children	3,829	100.0	1.4	4.0	7.2	10.4	12.5	8.1	19.0	14.8	20.7	2.1	16,543	(NA)
Families with female householder, no husband present	594	100.0	10.3	27.4	18.7	10.4	10.1	6.2	7.9	4.4	4.5	-	6,639	8,848
Total number of related children	1,021	100.0	11.6	29.4	24.1	10.4	7.6	4.6	6.0	3.8	2.5	-	5,934	(NA)

[1] Includes families maintained by a male, no wife present, not shown separately.
[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 127.

Table 43. Total Money Income in 1979, for Year-Round, Full-Time Workers 15 Years and Over, by Sex

(Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Persons as of March 1980)

Income in 1979	Male			Female		
	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over
Number of persons.....thousands..	699	4,197	36,914	473	3,055	18,285
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	697	4,190	36,908	472	3,050	18,238
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	6.3	1.6	1.2	5.7	1.0	2.1
$1,000 to $1,999.....	3.6	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.9
$2,000 to $2,999.....	5.0	1.5	0.6	4.7	1.9	1.1
$3,000 to $3,999.....	7.0	2.2	0.7	10.2	3.0	1.8
$4,000 to $4,999.....	10.5	3.0	1.1	11.5	5.9	3.6
$5,000 to $5,999.....	11.9	5.2	1.5	21.7	12.0	6.5
$6,000 to $6,999.....	25.8	21.7	7.1	33.2	41.6	24.6
$7,000 to $9,999.....	16.4	23.7	10.7	7.0	20.9	21.9
$10,000 to $12,499.....	6.2	15.2	9.2	2.8	7.0	12.9
$12,500 to $14,999.....	7.2	25.1	67.5	0.9	5.6	24.6
$15,000 and over.....						
Median income.....dollars..	7,494	11,477	18,711	6,719	8,575	11,072

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 127. and unpublished 1979 Current Population Survey data.

Table 44. Total Money Income in 1979 of Family Householders 18 to 24 Years

(Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Families and unrelated individual as of March 1980)

Income in 1979		Husband-wife families			Male householder, no wife present	Female householder, no husband present
	Total	Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force		
Number.....thousands..	3,711	2,824	1,727	1,097	182	705
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,500.....	5.8	1.1	0.7	1.7	3.8	25.0
$2,500 to $4,999.....	10.1	3.8	1.7	7.0	9.3	35.6
$5,000 to $7,499.....	8.6	7.1	4.8	10.7	11.0	14.2
$7,500 to $9,999.....	10.9	11.0	8.6	14.8	8.8	11.1
$10,000 to $12,499.....	12.4	13.8	10.9	18.2	17.0	5.5
$12,500 to $14,999.....	9.8	11.8	12.5	10.7	7.7	2.6
$15,000 and over.....	42.4	51.5	60.8	36.9	42.3	6.2
Median income.....	13,063	15,275	16,896	12,162	12,474	4,258
Median income of year-round full-time workers.....	17,058	17,518	19,014	14,976	16,141	10,496

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 127.

Table 45. Related Children Under 18 Years Old in Families Below the Poverty Level, by Race and Spanish Origin: 1966 to 1979

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Children as of March of following year. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Year	All races		White		Black		Spanish origin[1]	
	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level	Number below poverty level	Percent below poverty level
1979	9,738	16.0	5,759	11.4	3,695	40.7	1,483	27.4
1978	9,722	15.7	5,674	11.0	3,781	41.2	1,354	27.2
1977	10,028	16.0	5,943	11.4	3,850	41.6	1,402	28.0
1976	10,081	15.8	6,034	11.3	3,758	40.4	1,424	30.1
1975[r]	10,882	16.8	6,748	12.5	3,884	41.4	1,619	33.1
1974[r]	9,967	15.1	6,079	11.0	3,713	39.6	1,414	28.6
1974	10,196	15.5	6,180	11.2	3,819	40.7	1,433	29.0
1973	9,453	14.2	5,462	9.7	3,822	40.6	1,364	27.8
1972	10,082	14.9	5,784	10.1	4,025	42.7	(NA)	(NA)
1971	10,344	15.1	6,341	10.9	3,836	40.7	(NA)	(NA)
1970	10,235	14.9	6,138	10.5	3,922	41.5	(NA)	(NA)
1969	9,501	13.8	5,667	9.7	3,677	39.6	(NA)	(NA)
1968	10,739	15.3	6,373	10.7	4,188	43.1	(NA)	(NA)
1967	11,427	16.3	6,729	11.3	4,558	47.4	(NA)	(NA)
1966	12,146	17.4	7,204	12.1	4,774	50.6	(NA)	(NA)

[r] Based on revised methodology, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106 for explanation.

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Note: Data for 1966-74 are shown for persons by race of head, whereas data for 1974[r]-1979 are shown for persons by their own race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 128.

Table 46. Related Children Under 18 Years Old in Families, by Poverty Status in 1979, Residence, Race, and Spanish Origin

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Children as of March 1980)

Sex of householder and residence	All races			White			Black			Spanish origin[1]		
	Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level		Total	Below poverty level	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All related children under 18 years	60,983	9,738	16.0	50,451	5,759	11.4	9,087	3,695	40.7	5,405	1,483	27.4
In families with female householder, no husband present	11,333	5,513	48.6	6,632	2,560	38.6	4,523	2,851	63.0	1,044	648	62.1
In all other families	49,650	4,224	8.5	43,819	3,199	7.3	4,564	844	18.5	4,361	834	18.1
RESIDENCE												
United States, total	60,983	9,738	16.0	50,451	5,759	11.4	9,087	3,695	40.7	5,405	1,483	27.4
Metropolitan areas	40,499	6,190	15.3	32,533	3,384	10.4	6,890	2,625	38.1	4,415	1,186	26.9
Inside central cities	15,960	3,855	24.2	10,482	1,647	15.7	4,975	2,084	41.9	2,508	815	32.5
Outside central cities	24,539	2,335	9.5	22,051	1,737	7.9	1,915	541	28.3	1,907	371	19.4
Nonmetropolitan areas	20,484	3,548	17.3	17,918	2,375	13.3	2,197	1,070	48.7	991	297	30.0
Nonfarm	59,420	9,421	15.9	49,003	5,501	11.2	9,006	3,645	40.5	5,360	1,474	27.5
Farm	1,563	317	20.3	1,449	258	17.8	81	50	61.4	45	9	(B)
North and West	40,596	5,572	13.7	35,089	3,762	10.7	4,309	1,583	36.7	3,791	1,011	26.7
South	20,388	4,166	20.4	15,363	1,997	13.0	4,778	2,112	44.2	1,614	472	29.3

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 128.

Table 47. Families With Related Children Under 18 Years Old, by Poverty Status in 1979, Type of Family, Race, and Spanish Origin

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Families as of March 1980. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of family and number of related children under 18 years	All races			White			Black			Spanish origin[1]		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
ALL FAMILIES												
Total families	58,426	5,320	9.1	51,389	3,515	6.8	6,042	1,666	27.6	3,100	610	19.7
Without related children under 18	26,564	1,338	5.0	24,386	1,043	4.3	1,849	272	14.7	844	67	8.0
With related children under 18	31,861	3,982	12.5	27,003	2,472	9.2	4,194	1,395	33.3	2,255	543	24.1
1 child	12,711	1,094	8.6	10,924	701	6.4	1,547	361	23.3	744	131	17.6
2 children	11,614	1,236	10.6	10,079	813	8.1	1,301	389	29.9	745	157	21.1
3 children	4,867	858	17.6	4,024	541	13.4	734	295	40.2	429	114	26.6
4 children	1,735	432	24.9	1,366	243	17.8	322	178	55.1	206	73	35.8
5 children	599	198	33.0	420	109	25.9	159	81	50.6	134	68	50.4
6 or more children	334	165	49.4	190	66	34.7	129	92	71.3			
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT												
Total families	8,540	2,575	30.2	5,963	1,328	22.3	2,429	1,195	49.2	594	293	49.3
Without related children under 18	2,622	245	9.3	2,142	137	6.4	424	102	24.0	104	12	11.4
With related children under 18	5,918	2,330	39.4	3,820	1,191	31.2	2,006	1,093	54.5	490	281	57.3
1 child	2,587	690	26.7	1,833	378	20.6	712	295	41.5	183	83	45.3
2 children	1,910	729	38.2	1,262	404	32.0	619	311	50.3	149	90	60.6
3 children	832	483	58.0	485	254	52.3	334	222	66.3	96	59	61.9
4 children	350	242	69.1	176	108	61.4	170	131	77.0	41	30	(B)
5 children	137	96	69.7	47	33	(B)	88	61	69.7	21	18	(B)
6 or more children	103	90	87.4	17	15	(B)	83	73	88.0			
ALL OTHER FAMILIES												
Total families	49,886	2,745	5.5	45,426	2,187	4.8	3,613	471	13.0	2,506	318	12.7
Without related children under 18	23,943	1,093	4.6	22,243	906	4.1	1,425	170	11.9	740	56	7.5
With related children under 18	25,943	1,652	6.4	23,182	1,281	5.5	2,188	302	13.8	1,766	262	14.8
1 child	10,124	404	4.0	9,091	323	3.6	836	65	7.8	560	48	8.6
2 children	9,704	506	5.2	8,817	409	4.6	682	77	11.4	596	67	11.2
3 children	4,035	376	9.3	3,539	287	8.1	400	73	18.3	333	54	16.4
4 children	1,386	190	13.7	1,190	135	11.3	153	47	30.7	164	43	26.1
5 children	462	102	22.1	373	76	20.4	71	19	(B)	113	50	44.2
6 or more children	232	74	31.9	173	51	29.5	46	20	(B)			

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 128.

Table 48. Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons Under 25 Years Old, by Sex, Race, and Spanish Origin

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Persons as of March 1980)

Sex and age	All races			White			Black			Spanish origin[1]		
		Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level			Below poverty level	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
BOTH SEXES												
Total, under 25 years	89,966	13,362	14.9	75,149	8,156	10.9	12,772	4,817	37.7	7,348	1,876	25.5
Under 15 years	49,650	8,438	17.0	40,936	5,119	12.5	7,489	3,075	41.1	4,682	1,329	28.4
15 to 17 years	12,043	1,673	13.9	10,075	917	9.1	1,733	708	40.9	780	183	23.5
18 to 21 years	16,394	2,010	12.3	13,963	1,313	9.4	2,110	649	30.8	1,124	237	21.1
22 to 24 years	11,879	1,242	10.5	10,175	807	7.9	1,440	384	26.7	762	127	16.7
MALE												
Total, under 25 years	45,284	6,356	14.0	38,014	3,905	10.3	6,249	2,273	36.4	3,704	876	23.7
Under 15 years	25,324	4,247	16.8	20,938	2,603	12.4	3,767	1,537	40.8	2,373	655	27.6
15 to 17 years	6,117	832	13.6	5,130	442	8.6	868	367	42.3	396	86	21.8
18 to 21 years	8,035	809	10.1	6,906	534	7.7	971	249	25.7	563	92	16.3
22 to 24 years	5,808	468	8.1	5,040	326	6.5	643	119	18.6	372	43	11.6
FEMALE												
Total, under 25 years	44,682	7,007	15.7	37,134	4,252	11.5	6,523	2,544	39.0	3,644	1,000	27.4
Under 15 years	24,326	4,192	17.2	19,997	2,516	12.6	3,722	1,538	41.3	2,309	674	29.2
15 to 17 years	5,926	840	14.2	4,945	475	9.6	865	341	39.4	384	97	25.1
18 to 21 years	8,359	1,201	14.4	7,057	780	11.0	1,139	400	35.1	562	146	26.0
22 to 24 years	6,071	774	12.7	5,135	481	9.4	797	265	33.2	389	84	21.5

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 128.

Table 49. Persons 15 to 24 Years Old Below Poverty Level in 1979, by Race and Spanish Origin

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutional population, excluding members of the Armed Forces living in barracks. Persons as of March 1980)

Subject	Number below poverty level				Percent below poverty level			
	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[1]
Total[2]	4,924	3,037	1,742	547	12.2	8.9	33.0	20.5
In families	3,702	2,044	1,555	451	10.4	6.8	32.4	19.0
In families with female householder, no husband present	1,989	779	1,179	196	31.9	20.3	51.7	43.8
In all other families	1,713	1,265	376	255	5.8	4.8	14.9	13.2
Unrelated individuals	1,142	931	172	82	24.9	23.1	37.5	31.0
Male	540	435	88	52	21.7	19.7	38.1	29.6
Female	602	496	84	30	28.7	27.1	37.0	33.7

[1]Person of Spanish origin may be of any race.
[2]Includes unrelated subfamily members, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 126.

Table 50. Voting and Registration, for Persons of Voting Age: November 1980, 1976, and 1972

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, Spanish origin, and age	1980			1976			1972		
	All persons	Percent registered	Percent voted	All persons	Percent registered	Percent voted	All persons	Percent registered	Percent voted
ALL RACES									
18 to 24 years	28,138	49.2	39.9	26,953	51.3	42.2	24,612	58.9	49.6
18 to 20 years	12,274	44.7	35.7	12,105	47.1	38.0	11,022	58.1	48.3
21 to 24 years	15,864	52.7	43.1	14,848	54.8	45.6	13,590	59.5	50.7
25 years and over	128,947	70.7	63.5	119,595	70.2	63.0	111,591	75.3	65.9
WHITE									
18 to 24 years	23,976	51.0	41.8	23,141	53.7	44.7	21,339	60.6	51.9
18 to 20 years	10,423	46.5	37.7	10,346	49.5	40.6	9,519	60.4	51.0
21 to 24 years	13,553	54.4	45.0	12,795	57.2	48.0	11,820	60.7	52.6
25 years and over	113,700	72.0	64.9	106,175	71.5	64.5	99,904	76.1	67.2
BLACK									
18 to 24 years	3,559	41.3	30.1	3,323	38.8	27.9	2,996	47.7	34.7
18 to 20 years	1,599	35.4	25.3	1,571	33.7	22.8	1,384	43.1	30.7
21 to 24 years	1,960	46.2	34.0	1,752	43.2	32.4	1,610	51.8	38.2
25 years and over	12,864	65.1	56.1	11,604	64.1	54.7	10,499	70.6	57.1
SPANISH ORIGIN[1]									
18 to 24 years	2,047	22.5	15.9	1,559	29.0	21.8	1,338	38.9	30.9
18 to 20 years	929	19.8	13.0	766	28.9	22.1	591	37.7	29.9
21 to 24 years	1,118	24.8	18.3	793	29.1	21.6	747	39.7	31.7
25 years and over	6,163	40.9	34.5	5,035	40.6	34.9	4,278	46.2	39.5

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 359, 322, and 253.

Table 51. Victimization Rates for Persons 12 Years Old and Over, by Type of Crime, Race, and Sex: 1979

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Race, age, and sex	Personal crimes of violence								Crimes of theft		
			Robbery and attempted robbery			Assault				Personal larceny	
	Total	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	Total	With contact	Without contact
RACE											
White											
12 to 15 years	53.8	1.4	8.9	2.8	6.1	43.6	12.4	31.1	145.0	2.3	142.7
16 to 19 years	73.0	3.3	10.0	4.1	5.9	59.8	21.4	38.4	153.9	2.8	151.1
20 to 24 years	71.8	2.7	11.3	4.1	7.3	57.8	21.4	36.4	148.8	3.8	145.0
25 to 34 years	43.2	1.1	5.3	1.8	3.5	36.8	12.9	23.9	108.5	2.5	106.0
35 to 49 years	20.0	0.5	3.9	1.0	2.9	15.7	5.7	10.0	82.5	1.7	80.8
50 to 64 years	9.4	[1]0.1	2.9	1.1	1.7	6.5	2.3	4.2	54.3	2.2	52.1
65 years and over	5.3	[1]0.0	2.1	1.0	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.1	21.2	3.0	18.2
Black											
12 to 15 years	51.6	[1]1.3	11.8	[1]0.6	11.3	38.5	18.3	20.2	132.6	6.7	125.9
16 to 19 years	57.7	3.0	12.8	[1]2.5	10.3	42.0	19.8	22.2	97.6	[1]1.6	96.0
20 to 24 years	75.5	1.6	18.2	6.7	11.6	55.6	27.7	28.0	143.5	8.7	134.8
25 to 34 years	48.8	2.9	12.7	5.6	7.1	33.3	15.7	17.6	105.4	5.0	100.5
35 to 49 years	30.5	[1]1.0	14.8	5.3	9.5	14.7	7.3	7.4	69.0	5.0	64.0
50 to 64 years	19.1	[1]0.5	9.8	3.4	6.3	8.8	[1]2.7	6.2	39.7	4.3	35.4
65 years and over	11.8	[1]0.4	6.0	[1]1.3	[1]4.7	5.3	[1]1.3	[1]4.0	26.5	9.3	17.2
SEX											
Male											
12 to 15 years	67.7	[1]0.2	15.8	3.8	12.0	51.7	18.2	33.5	148.9	4.0	144.9
16 to 19 years	87.6	[1]0.7	13.8	5.0	8.9	73.1	31.3	41.7	153.3	2.6	150.7
20 to 24 years	99.0	[1]0.5	17.6	6.7	10.9	81.0	35.0	46.0	168.8	4.9	163.9
25 to 34 years	57.9	[1]0.4	7.6	2.6	4.9	50.0	20.7	29.4	112.4	2.3	110.2
35 to 49 years	24.6	[1]0.1	6.6	1.7	4.8	18.0	7.2	10.8	80.2	2.1	78.2
50 to 64 years	12.4	[1]0.1	4.2	1.6	2.6	8.1	2.8	5.3	56.0	1.4	54.6
65 years and over	7.1	[1]0.0	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.8	1.3	2.5	25.6	2.9	22.7
Female											
12 to 15 years	38.6	2.5	2.8	[1]0.9	1.9	33.3	8.1	25.2	134.6	1.8	132.8
16 to 19 years	52.9	5.7	6.9	2.7	4.2	40.3	10.3	30.0	139.0	2.8	136.2
20 to 24 years	46.5	4.7	6.9	2.1	4.8	35.1	10.0	25.1	129.6	3.7	125.9
25 to 34 years	30.2	2.1	4.5	1.7	2.8	23.5	6.6	17.0	103.1	3.3	99.8
35 to 49 years	18.1	1.0	3.7	1.2	2.5	13.4	4.8	8.6	81.2	2.2	79.1
50 to 64 years	8.4	[1]0.1	2.8	1.1	1.7	5.5	1.9	3.7	50.1	3.5	46.6
65 years and over	5.0	[1]0.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	3.1	0.9	2.2	18.9	4.0	14.9

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Source: Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1979, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, and data from the National Crime Survey.

Table 52. Inmates 14 Years Old and Over in Local Jails, by Sex and Race 1978

Sex and race	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over	Sex and race	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and over
NUMBERS					PERCENT				
Both Sexes					Both Sexes				
All races	158,394	4,920	72,217	81,257	All races	100.0	3.1	45.6	51.3
White	89,418	2,389	42,287	44,742	White	100.0	2.7	47.3	50.0
Black	65,103	2,407	28,165	34,531	Black	100.0	3.7	43.3	53.0
Male					Male				
All races	148,839	4,586	67,992	76,261	All races	100.0	3.1	45.7	51.2
White	84,753	2,246	40,178	42,329	White	100.0	2.7	47.4	49.9
Black	60,474	2,223	26,210	32,041	Black	100.0	3.7	43.3	53.0
Female					Female				
All races	9,555	334	4,225	4,996	All races	100.0	3.5	44.2	52.3
White	4,666	143	2,109	2,414	White	100.0	3.1	45.2	51.7
Black	4,630	184	1,956	2,490	Black	100.0	4.0	42.2	53.8

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished data from the 1978 Survey of Local Jails.

Table 53. Inmates 14 to 24 Years Old in Local Jails, by Type of Offense: 1978

(For meaning of symbols, see text)

Type of offense	Number				Percent			
	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
Total	77,137	4,920	19,940	52,277	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent	23,093	1,697	6,009	15,387	29.9	34.5	30.1	29.4
Robbery	11,548	811	2,875	7,862	15.0	16.5	14.4	15.0
Other	11,545	886	3,134	7,525	15.0	18.0	15.7	14.4
Property	37,571	2,543	10,505	24,523	48.7	51.7	52.7	46.9
Burglary	19,826	1,414	5,555	12,857	25.7	28.7	27.9	24.6
Larceny	8,753	630	2,523	5,600	11.3	12.8	12.7	10.7
Forgery or fraud	3,178	128	649	2,401	4.1	2.6	3.3	4.6
Other	5,814	371	1,778	3,665	7.5	7.5	8.9	7.0
Drug	6,293	136	1,211	4,946	8.2	2.8	6.1	9.5
Public order	9,096	353	2,051	6,692	11.8	7.2	10.3	12.8
Unspecified	920	74	164	682	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.3
Juvenile	164	117	-	47	0.2	2.4	-	0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, unpublished data from the 1978 Survey of Local Jails.

Appendix A.
Definitions and Explanations

Symbols. A dash (–) represents zero or rounds to zero. The symbol "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 75,000. An "X" means not applicable, "Z" means the figure rounds to less than 0.1, and "NA" means not available. The symbol "r" means revised.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Spanish origin. Information on origin or descent was obtained by asking "What is (this person's) origin or descent?" Responses generally refer to a person's perceived national or ethnic lineage and do not necessarily indicate the country of birth of himself or his parents. The category Spanish origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, and other Spanish origin.

Mobility status. The population 5 years old and over was classified according to mobility status on the basis of a comparison between the place of residence of each individual at the time of the March 1980 survey and the place of residence 5 years earlier. Nonmovers are all persons who were living in the same house at the end of the period as at the beginning of the period. Movers are all persons who were living in a different house at the end of the period than at the beginning. Movers are further classified as to whether they were living in the same county, State, or region; were movers from abroad; were living in the same or different central city or SMSA; or had made some other type of move.

Metropolitan residence. The population residing in Standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing this "central city," contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central county. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's defined in the 1970 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes. The terms "nonmetropolitan" and "outside SMSA's" are synonymous. The "balance of the SMSA" refers to the remainder of the SMSA outside the central city or cities, and is synonymous with the term "suburbs." The "size of the SMSA" refers to the number of persons living in the SMSA at the time of the 1970 census.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current survey are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

College enrollment. The college enrollment statistics are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was attending or enrolled in college. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year, except those who have left for the remainder of the term. Thus, regular college enrollment includes those persons attending a 4-year or 2-year college, university or professional school (such as medical or law school), in courses that may advance the student toward a recognized college or university degree (e.g. BA or MA). Attendance may be either full time or part time, during the day or night.

Level of school. The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school and the others as in high school.

Nursery school. A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

Modal grade. Enrolled persons are classified according to their relative progress in school, that is, according to whether the grade or year in which they were enrolled was below, at, or above the model (or typical) grade for persons of their age at the time of the survey. The modal grade, then, is the year of school in which the largest proportion of students of a given age is enrolled.

Distance to school. The one-way distance actually traveled to school was reported to the closest mile. Respondents were instructed not to report the direct distance if the means of transportation required a circuitous route. The best estimate possible was obtained by the interviewer if the respondent was not certain of the distance.

Time of travel. The total time traveled one way between home and school was reported to the closest minute. Six time intervals were included: less than 15 minutes, 15 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, 45 to 59 minutes, 1 hour to 1 hour 29 minutes, and 1 hour 30 minutes or more.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Group quarters. Group quarters are now defined in the Current Population Survey as noninstitutional living arrangements for groups not living in conventional housing units or groups living in housing units containing five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge. Inmates of institutions (starting in 1972) are not included in the Current Population Survey.

Head versus householder. Beginning with the 1980 CPS, the Bureau of the Census discontinued the use of the terms "head of household" and "head of family." Instead, the terms "householder" and "family householder" are used. Recent social changes have resulted in greater sharing of household responsibilities among the adult members and, therefore, have made the term "head" increasingly inappropriate in the analysis of household and family data. Spe-

cally, the Bureau has discontinued its longtime practice of always classifying the husband as the reference person (head) when he and his wife are living together.

In this report, the term "householder" is used in the presentation of data that had previously been presented with the designation "head." The householder is the first adult householder member listed on the questionnaire. The instructions call for listing first the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If a home is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of other householder members is to be recorded.

Householder. The householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded.

Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the household head (householder) in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. A lodger and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in, are considered as a separate family. Thus, a household may contain more than one family. However, if the son of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as part of the parent's family. A person maintaining a household alone, or with unrelated persons only, is regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Primary family. A primary family is a family that includes among its members the person or couple who maintains the household. In the text of this report the term "family households" is used in discussing the households of primary families—a term used in the detailed tables.

Married couple. A married couple, as defined for census purposes, is a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "husband-wife" or "married-couple" before the term "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family, or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. Detailed tables which display data for characteristics of the head (e.g., age, sex, race) for households or families show characteristics of the husband in husband-wife households or families.

Unrelated individuals. Unrelated individuals are persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may be (1) a person living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a lodger or resident employee with no relatives in the household, or (3) a group quarters member who has no relatives living with him/her.

Primary individual. A primary individual is a person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Secondary individual. A secondary individual is a person in a household or group quarters such as a guest, lodger, or resident employee (excluding primary individuals and inmates of institutions) who is not related to any other person in the household or group quarters.

Size of houshold, family, or subfamily. The term "size of household" includes all persons occupying a housing unit. "Size of family" includes persons in the living quarters who are related to each other by birth, marriage, or adoption. "Size of subfamily" includes the husband and wife or the lone parent and their sons and daughters under 18 years of age who constitute a subfamily. If a primary family has a subfamily among its members, the size of the primary family includes the members of the subfamily.

Related persons and family members. In the classification of households by number of related persons, the person or couple who maintains the household or housing unit and all persons in the household related to them are included. In the classification of families by number of family members, all persons in the family are included. The number of family members is the same as the size of the family.

Own children and related children. "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Similarly, "own" children in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Children ever born. This term isused to refer to the number of live births a woman has ever had (excluding stillbirths). The number includes children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home as well as children who were all living in the home.

Births to date. In some tables showing birth expectations, the number of "births to date" is also shown. This term has the same meaning as the number of children ever born.

Lifetime births expected. This number refers to the total number of births a woman expects to have during her lifetime.

Labor force and employments status. The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 14 years old and over.

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific job-seeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of applications, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force. Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force. All civilians who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntary idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation. The data on occupation of employed persons refer to the civilian job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

The occupation groupings used here are mainly the major groups used in the 1970 Census of Population. The composition of these groups is shown in Volume 1, *Characteristics of the Population,* Part 1, United States Summary, Chapter D.

Total money income. The algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings represents total money income. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

The income tables for families and unrelated individuals include in the lowest income group those who were classified as having no income in the income year and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; or were newly constituted families, unrelated individuals who had recently left families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or had left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the survey.

Median income. The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. The medians for families and individuals are based on all families and individuals. The medians for persons are based on the distributions of persons with income. The medians for wage or salary income, income from nonfarm self-employment, income from farm self-employment, and income other than earnings are based on the distributions of persons or families and individuals having these types of income.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of units in that group (families, unrelated individuals, or persons). The means for families and unrelated individuals are based on all families and individuals. The means for persons are based on the number of persons with income. The mean for a particular type of income is based on the number of persons or families with the particular type of income.

Poverty status in 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" which vary by family size, number of children, sex, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty cutoffs for farm families are set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the

change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $7,412 in 1979. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No.128, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1979.*

Reported voter participation. Voter participation data were derived from replies to a direct question asked of all persons of voting age, except in 1978 and 1980, when the questions on voting and registration were asked only of citizens. All persons of voting age are classified as "voted" or "did not vote." Generally, this "did not vote" class includes those reported as "did not vote," "do not know if voted," "not a U.S. citizens," and nonrespondents.

Reported registration. Registration is the act of qualifying to vote by formally enrolling on a list of voters. In a few States, no formal registration is required; voters merely present themselves at the polling place on election day with proof that they are of age and have met the residence requirements.

Victimization. A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents, as well as because personal victimizations that occurred in conjunction with commercial crimes are not counted as incidents of personal crime. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim—the affected household.

Victimization rate. For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population.

Apendix B.
Source and Reliability of the Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

Most of the estimates in this report are based on data obtained from the Bureau of the Census collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Decennial Censuses of Population. Other data were from surveys such as the Immunization Survey, the Health Interview Survey, the National Crime Survey, the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails and the Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO). Other data are from vital statistics. The source of data in each table and for each figure can be found at the bottom of that table or figure.

Current Population Survey (CPS). Most of the CPS estimates in this report are based on data obtained in various months of 1980. Some estimates are based on data obtained in earlier years. The monthly CPS deals mainly with labor force data for the civilian noninstitutional population. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old and older in each sample household. In addition, supplementary questions are asked in most months about various population characteristics. The present CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. The sample is continually updated to reflect new construction. The current CPS sample is located in 629 areas comprising 1,133 counties, independent cities, and minor civil divisions in the Nation. In this sample, approximately 68,000 households were eligible for interview. Of this number, about 3,000 occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason.

The following table provides a description of some aspects of the CPS sample designs in use during the referenced data collection periods.

The estimation procedure used in the CPS survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from decennial censuses; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. The estimation procedure in March for the data in the report also involved a further adjustment so that husband and wife of a household received the same weight.

Immunization Survey. Immunization data are published by the Center for Disease Control, Department of Health and Human Services. The Immunization Survey is based on data obtained every September in a subsample of households interviewed for the CPS.

Health Interview Survey (HIS). The HIS data are collected by the Bureau of the Census acting as collection agent for National Center for Health Statistics, Department of Health

Description of the Current Population Survey

Time period	Number of Sample areas[1]	Housing units eligible	
		Interviewed	Not interviewed
January 1980 to present	629	65,000	3,000
January 1978 to December 1979	614	54,500	3,000
August 1972 to December 1977	461	45,000	2,000
August 1971 to July 1972	449	45,000	2,000
January 1967 to July 1971	449	48,000	2,000
March 1963 to December 1966	357	33,500	1,500
January 1960 to February 1963	[2]333	33,500	1,500
May 1956 to December 1959	330	33,500	1,500
February 1954 to April 1956	230	21,000	500-1,000
August 1947 to January 1954	68	21,000	500-1,000

[1]Beginning in May 1956, these areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

[2]Three sample areas were added in 1960 to represent Alaska and Hawaii after statehood.

and Human Services. The population covered by the sample for the HIS is the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States living at the time of the interview. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces or U.S. nationals living in foreign countries.

Decennial Census of Population. Decennial census data in this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census as indicated in the list of sources. Descriptions of samples from the census are found in the appropriate census publications. To determine if the 1950, 1960, and 1970 data in a table of this report are based on complete counts or on the samples associated with the census, refer to the source of data at the bottom of that table.

Vital statistics data. Data on mortality rates are published by the Division of Vital Statistics Analysis of the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Data on number of deaths (numerators of death rates) are gathered from the offices of vital statistics of State governments, with the assistance of the Public Health Service. The denominators of death rates are decennial census figures by age, sex, and race, adjusted to account for changes in the population since the census.

Crime data. Data on crime are published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, and are the result of the National Crime Survey and the Survey of Inmates of Local Jails.

1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity (SEO). The 1967 SEO sample was spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities. These areas were chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia.

The SEO sample was selected so that there was a disproportionately large sample from the Black-and-other-races population. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure was used to provide more reliable estimates for Black-and-other-races population although it was known that reliability of estimates not broken down by race and of estimates for Whites would be reduced.

RELIABILITY OF SAMPLE ESTIMATES

Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided for this report primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection (such as in recording or coding the data) errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage).

Undercoverage in the CPS results from missed housing units and missed persons within sample households. Overall undercoverage, compared with the level of the decennial census, is about 5 percent. It is known that CPS undercoverage varies with age, sex, and race. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks and other races than for Whites. Ratio estimation to independent age-sex-race population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that missed persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than interviewed persons in the same age-sex-race group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for under coverage in the 1970 census, which was estimated at 2.5 percent of the population, with similar undercoverage differentials by age, sex, and race as in CPS.

A coverage improvement sample was included in computing CPS estimates beginning in 1978, in order to provide coverage of mobile homes and new construction housing units which previously had no chance for selection in the CPS sample. This sample is composed of approximately 450 sample household units which represent 237,000 occupied mobile homes and 600,000 new construction housing units. These new construction units are composed of those units where building permits were issued prior to January 1970 and construction was not completed by the time of the 1970 census (i.e., April 1970). The inclusion of this coverage improvement sample in the CPS does not have a significant effect on the estimates. The extent of other sources of housing undercoverage is unknown but believed to be small.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the following tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals—ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected and each of these was surveyed under essentially the same general conditions using the same sample design, and an estimate and

its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors may also be used to perform hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses appearing in this report are 1) The population parameters are identical and 2) they are different. An example of this would be comparing the mean annual income of men with the mean annual income of women. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the text have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better, and most have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance or better. This means that, for most differences cited in the text, the estimated differences between parameters is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. For the other differences mentioned, the estimated difference between parameters is between 1.6 and 2.0 times the standard error of the difference. When this is the case, the statement of comparison will be qualified in some way; e.g., by use of the phrase "some evidence."

Comparability with other data. Data obtained from the CPS and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources. Also, caution should be exercised in comparing metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area estimates from CPS from 1976 and later years to each other and to those from earlier years. Methodological and sample design changes have occurred in these recent years resulting in relatively large differences in the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area estimates.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures from CPS (such as percent distributions) are shown in the report only when the base of the measure is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's need.

Standard errors for data based on the decennial census. Sampling errors of all data from the samples of 1950, 1960, and 1970 decennial censuses shown in this report are small enough to be disregarded.

Standard errors for data based on surveys other than CPS. Standard errors for data based on surveys other than CPS can be found in the appropriate publications footnoted at the end of the tables.

CPS STANDARD ERROR TABLES AND THEIR USE

In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a large number of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Therefore, instead of providing an individual standard error for each estimate, generalized sets of standard errors are provided for various types of characteristics. As a result, the sets of standard errors provided give an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error of an estimate rather than the precise standard error.

The figures in tables B-1 and B-2 provide approximations to standard errors of estimated numbers and estimated percentages. Standard errors for intermediate values not shown in the generalized tables of standard errors may be approximated by linear interpolation. Estimated standard errors for specific characteristics cannot be obtained from tables B-1 or B-2 without the use of factors in table B-3. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of sample design and estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic.

Two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") are used to calculate standard errors for each type of characteristic; they are presented in table B-4. These parameters were used to calculate the standard errors in tables B-1 and B-2, and to calculate the factors in table B-3. They also may be used to directly calculate the standard errors for estimated numbers and percentages. Methods for direct computation are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this

report can be obtained in two ways. It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \quad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table B-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table B-1. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by the following formula (2) from which the standard errors were calculated in table B-1. Use of this formula will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1) above.

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate and a and b are the parameters in table B-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic. When calculating standard errors for numbers from cross-tabulations involving different characteristics, use the factor or set of parameters for the characteristic which will give the largest standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of an estimated number. Table 23 of this report shows that in 1980 there were 61,602,000 persons under 18 years old living in households. Using formula (2) with a = −0.000017 and b = 3500 from table B-4, the approximate standard error[1] is

$$\sqrt{(-0.000017)\,(61{,}602{,}000)^2 + 3500\,(61{,}602{,}000)} \doteq 389{,}000$$

The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from the average of all possible samples by less than 389,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from the average of all possible samples by less than 778,000 (twice the standard error), i.e., the 95-percent confidence interval for the number of children under 18 years old living in a household is from 60,824,000 to 62,380,000.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the factor or parameters from table B-3 or B-4 indicated by the numerator. The approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage can be obtained by use of the formula

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sigma \quad (3)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate factor from table B-3, and σ is the standard error on the estimate from table B-2. Alternatively, standard errors may be approximated by formula (4), from which standard errors in table B-2 were calculated: direct computation will give more accurate results than use of the standard error tables and the factors.

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p\,(100 - p)} \quad (4)$$

Here x is the size of the subclass of persons, families and unrelated individuals, households, or householders which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p < 100$), and b is the parameter in table B-4 associated with the particular type of characteristic in the numerator of the percentage.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a percentage. Table 23 shows that of the 50,991,000 White persons under 18 years in 1980, 82.7 percent lived in households with both parents. From table B-4, the appropriate b parameter is 3500. Using formula (4), the approximate standard error on 82.7 percent is

$$\sqrt{\frac{3500}{50{,}991{,}000}\,(82.7)\,(17.3)} \doteq 0.3 \text{ percent}^2$$

Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percent would be within 0.3 percentage points of the average of all possible samples. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 0.6 percentage points of the average of all possible samples, i.e., the 95-percent confidence interval for the percentage of White persons under 18 years living in households with both parents is from 82.1 to 83.3 percent.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad (5)$$

where σ_x and σ_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard errors quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive (negative) correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate (underestimate) the true standard error.

[1] Using formula (1), the appropriate factor from table B-3 (1.4) and table B-1, the approximate standard error is 1.4 x 283,000 = 396,000.

[2] Using formula (3), the appropriate factor from table B-3 (1.4) and table B-2, the approximate standard error is also 0.3 percent.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference. As stated earlier, table 23 shows that in 1980, 82.7 percent of all White persons under 18 years lived in households with both parents. Table 23 also shows that in 1980, 42.2 percent of all Black persons under 18 years (9,290,000) lived in households with both parents. Thus, the apparent difference between the percent of White persons and Black persons under 18 years living in households with both parents in 1980 is 40.5 percent. Using formula (4) and the appropriate b parameter (5020) from table B-4, the approximate standard error on the 42.2 percent is 1.1 percent. Therefore, using formula (5), the standard error of the estimated difference of 40.5 percent is about

$$\sqrt{(0.3)^2 + (1.1)^2} \doteq 1.1 \text{ percent}$$

This means that the 68-percent confidence interval for the difference between White and Black persons under 18 years living in households with both parents in 1980 is from 39.4 to 41.6 percent, and the 95-percent confidence interval is from 38.3 to 42.7 percent.

Standard error of a fertility ratio. Table B-5 provides standard errors for both number of children ever born and number of expected lifetime births per 1,000 women. The sampling variability on the ratio of children born per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the ratio is based, the size of the sample, the sample design and the use of ratio estimates.

It should be noted that for data involving only one kind of event per woman, e.g., one additional birth expected, table B-2 and table B-3 should be used. For data involving two or more possible events per woman, table B-5 should be used.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a fertility ratio. Table 26 of this report shows that in 1979 single women 18 to 24 years old expected 1,993 lifetime births per 1,000 women. Table 26 also shows that there were 5,480,000 single women in this age group.

Table B-5 shows the standard error of a ratio of 1,993 births on a base of 5,480,000 women to be approximately 36 per 1,000. Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a fertility ratio differing from the average of all possible samples by less than 36 per 1,000. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a fertility ratio differing from the average of all possible samples by less than 72 per 1,000, i.e., the 95-percent confidence interval is from 1,921 to 2,065 lifetime births expected per 1,000 single women 18 to 24 years old in 1979.

Table B-1. Standard Errors of CPS Estimated Numbers: 1967 to 1980

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
75	12
100	14
250	22
500	31
1,000	43
2,500	68
5,000	96
10,000	134
25,000	204
35,000	234
50,000	268
75,000	301
100,000	314

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-2. Standard Errors of CPS Estimated Percentages: 1967 to 1980

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100	1.9	3.0	4.1	5.9	6.9
250	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.3
500	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
1,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2
2,500	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
5,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
10,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
25,000	0.12	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
35,000	0.10	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
50,000	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.3	0.3
75,000	0.07	0.11	0.2	0.2	0.3
100,000	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.2	0.2

Note: To estimate standard errors for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966, multiply above standard errors by 1.2; for CPS data collected before 1956, multiply by 1.5.

Table B-3. Factors To Be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables B-1 and B-2 (CPS Estimates)

Type of characteristic	Persons	Household heads, families and unrelated individuals
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Total or White	1.0	0.9
Black	1.2	(X)
Spanish origin	1.4	(X)
EMPLOYMENT, LABOR FORCE, NOT IN LABOR FORCE, OR OCCUPATION		
Monthly estimate:		
Total or White (both sexes)	1.1	(X)
Black (both sexes)	1.1	(X)
Male	1.0	(X)
Female	0.9	(X)
Spanish origin	1.2	(X)
Annual average:		
Total 25+	0.7	(X)
Total or White (16-24)	0.7	(X)
Black (16-24)	0.6	(X)
Male	0.7	(X)
Female	0.6	(X)
FERTILITY[1]		
Number of women	0.9	(X)
Births:		
Total or White	1.3	(X)
Black	1.3	(X)
Spanish origin	1.5	(X)
INCOME		
Total or White	1.0	1.0
Black	1.1	1.0
Spanish origin	1.3	1.1
KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
All races	1.0	(X)
Spanish origin	1.4	(X)
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER		
Total children under 18 years old	0.9	(X)
Under 6 years old	0.9	(X)
6-17 years old	0.9	(X)
MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS		
Total or White	1.4	0.9
Black	1.6	0.8
Spanish origin	1.5	0.9
Mobility	1.8	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Factors To Be Applied to Generalized Standard Errors in Tables B-1 and B-2 (CPS Estimates)—Continued

Type of characteristic	Persons	Household heads, families and unrelated individuals
POVERTY		
Farm Residence:		
Total or White	2.8	1.4
Black	2.8	1.4
Spanish origin	3.4	1.5
Total or nonfarm residence:		
Total or White	2.1	1.0
Black	2.1	1.0
Spanish origin	2.5	1.1
RESIDENCE (FIVE-QUARTER AVERAGES)		
Metropolitan	1.3	(X)
Nonmetropolitan	1.6	(X)
UNEMPLOYMENT		
Monthly estimates:		
Total or White	1.0	(X)
Black	1.1	(X)
Spanish origin	1.0	(X)
Annual average:		
Total or White	0.5	(X)
Black	0.5	(X)
VOTING		
Total or White	1.2	(X)
Black	1.4	(X)
Spanish origin	2.0	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1]To obtain standard errors for SEO data, multiply the standard errors by 1.3 for total or White and 1.2 for Black and other races.

Table B-4. "a" and "b" Parameters for CPS Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, Household Heads, Families, and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1980

Type of characteristic	Parameters[1]			
	Persons		Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals	
	a	b	a	b
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Total or White	-0.000016	2064	-0.000010	1389
Black and other races	-0.000186	2792	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.000025	3851	(X)	(X)
EMPLOYMENT, LABOR FORCE, NOT IN LABOR FORCE, OR OCCUPATION				
Monthly estimate:				
Total or White (both sexes)	-0.000082	2078	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (both sexes)	-0.000484	2078	(X)	(X)
Total male	-0.000107	1798	(X)	(X)
Total female	-0.000086	1541	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.000018	2607	(X)	(X)
Annual averages:				
Total 25+	-0.000007	935	(X)	(X)
Total or White (16-24)	-0.000037	935	(X)	(X)
Black and other races (16-24)	-0.000218	665	(X)	(X)
Male	-0.000048	809	(X)	(X)
Female	-0.000039	693	(X)	(X)
FERTILITY				
Number of women[2]	-0.000031	1698	(X)	(X)
Births:				
Total or White	-0.000006	3096	(X)	(X)
Black	0.000714	3028	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	0.001386	4451	(X)	(X)
INCOME				
Total or White	-0.000009	1885	-0.000010	1721
Black and other races	-0.000077	2155	-0.000089	1876
Spanish origin	-0.000020	3000	-0.000014	2420
KINDERGARTEN AND NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
All races	-0.000126	1738	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.000025	3851	(X)	(X)
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER				
Total children under 18 years old	-0.000024	1541	(X)	(X)
Under 6 years old	-0.000083	1541	(X)	(X)
6-17 years old	-0.000034	1541	(X)	(X)
MARITAL STATUS AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS				
Total or White	-0.000017	3500	-0.000010	1389
Black	-0.000210	5020	-0.000087	1255
Spanish origin	-0.000026	4432	-0.000020	1422
Mobility	-0.000021	5963	(X)	(X)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-4. "a" and "b" Parameters for CPS Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Persons, Household Heads, Families, and Unrelated Individuals: 1967 to 1980—Continued

Type of characteristic	Parameters[1]			
	Persons		Household heads, families, and unrelated individuals	
	a	b	a	b
POVERTY				
Farm residence:				
Total or White	-0.000042	15,177	0.000085	3452
Black	-0.000370	15,177	0.000085	3452
Spanish origin	-0.000086	22,018	-0.000016	4453
Total or nonfarm residence:				
Total or White	-0.000031	7946	0.000076	1876
Black	-0.000270	7946	0.000076	1876
Spanish origin	-0.000063	11528	-0.000014	2420
RESIDENCE (FIVE-QUARTER AVERAGES)				
Metropolitan	-0.000011	3101	(X)	(X)
Nonmetropolitan	-0.000017	4651	(X)	(X)
UNEMPLOYMENT				
Monthly estimates:				
Total or White	-0.000079	1971	(X)	(X)
Black	-0.000505	2265	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.000074	1864	(X)	(X)
Annual averages:				
Total or White	-0.000020	493	(X)	(X)
Black	-0.000126	566	(X)	(X)
VOTING				
Total or White	-0.000021	2518	(X)	(X)
Black	-0.000289	3686	(X)	(X)
Spanish origin	-0.000043	7469	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

[1]Multiply parameters by 1.5 for CPS data collected from 1956 through 1966 and by 2.25 for CPS data collected before 1956.

[2]To obtain parameters for SEO data, multiply parameters in this row by 1.69 for total or White and 1.55 for Black and other races.

Table B-5. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Ratios

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born or expected per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

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